Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

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S. L. BOARDMAN, Agricultural Editor.

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

Plant Fruit Trees!

As the spring advances the farmer who loves fruit—and did you never think what a powerful incentive the love and profits of good fruit is to plant trees—will naturally be thinking about setting some apple and pear trees, especially if on a farm the soil of which is naturally adapted to an orchard. We do not mean that the "don't care farmer" will put out any money for apple trees, or stir himself to plant them; but the progressive farmer who looks beyond the present and realizes his own future wants and the good of his children—will not let this spring pass without setting a goodly number of young fruit trees. If on an old farm, the orchard of which is run out and dilapidated, he will surely want to replace it with young and vigorous trees—and if on a new farm, one which has upon it no apple trees, one of his first cares will certainly be to have a young orchard started, that he may rejoice in its growth; for if a healthy farmer has settled down upon a farm where he is to make himself and his children a home, that farm cannot be considered as at all complete, unless it has upon it an orchard of good, hardy trees, well planted and well taken care of. And if we are speaking to a single reader who is in this situation; or addressing a young farmer who, this spring goes upon his own farm for the first time, let us counsel a generous planting of desirable sorts of apple trees. The man who does work of this kind, does it for a life time—and simply as a matter of investment, the expense it costs will return good dividends after a few years. The future of fruit growing in Maine is so full of promise, that a good fortune is within easy reach of whoever plants an orchard of two hundred trees and takes care of it. Plant apple trees this spring, brother farmers; a hundred if you can, and can do it well and give them the care they need; if not plant ten, and extend to them the same attentions without which you can hardly hope for success. And in this work, the motto which commemorates the planting, two centuries and a half ago, of the oaks and beeches at Althorp, Brighton, England—so famous in history—may with equal propriety be said of you: "Up and be doing, and God will prosper."

National Agricultural Congress.

The programme announced by the managers of the National Agricultural Congress for its third session, to be holden at Augusta, Georgia, May 13th to 16th next, is certainly a most attractive one; and we sincerely regret that the distant point of the meeting, and a pressure of duties nearer home, prevent us from accepting the very kind invitation of the officers to be present. A bare announcement of the subjects to be presented, and the speakers engaged, is enough of itself to show that the deliberations of the meeting will be such as deal with topics of vital interest to the agriculture of our country; and we hope they will be presented in some easily accessible form, that they may be read and studied by farmers all over the land. Aside from the business matters of the Congress, and the informal discussion of the topics presented, the following subjects and speakers are announced: Agricultural Statistics, Hon. J. R. Dodge of Ag'l Department, Washington; Industrial Education; What is its present standing, and what shall it Compass, Hon. A. D. White, President Cornell University; American Forestry, Dr. John A. Warder; What are the Drawbacks to American Agriculture, and what Remedies are Needed, Hon. J. B. Killebrew, Nashville, Tenn.; Transportation, by Hon. W. C. Flagg, Illinois; American System of Taxation as affecting Agriculture, Hon. David A. Wells; Co-operative Business Systems in Buying and Selling, Hon. D. W. Adams, Master of National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; American Pomology, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Boston.

A New Apple for Maine

Our esteemed correspondent "W. G.," in calling the attention of Maine orchardists to a list of fruits which have obtained a good name in other States, and which are worthy of trial in our own, mentions among others, the "Willow Twig"—a variety highly esteemed at the West. Dr. Warder says the fruit originated in Virginia, and has obtained a wide-spread notoriety as a valuable market apple, throughout the West. It is not, we judge a particularly excellent sort as to flavor, Thomas calling it "rather acid; not rich;" and Warder—American Pomology page 620—says "quality, only good." But it possesses decided value as a late keeping sort, and as Dr. Warder says: "Excellent for shipping South." Thomas says, "a long keeper;" and Warder says "December to April—valuable for market and culinary purposes." An Illinois correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Princeton under date of April says: "Apples generally failed last season, but those who by having plenty of Willow Twig bearing trees, received on an average one dollar, or over per bushel." The last item called our attention to this fruit, and we have presented the above information concerning it, hoping to induce some of our fruit growers to introduce it into this State, where its late keeping qualities will make it a desirable acquisition to our list of apples.

Maine Poultry Association.

The managers of the Maine Poultry Association are early in the field with their Premium List for 1875—a well printed pamphlet of thirty pages which comprises the Constitution and By-laws of the Society, Rules for the Exhibition, and the schedule of premiums for the second annual exhibition—which is to be held in City Hall, Portland, Jan. 12th—15th, 1875, and for which entries close Jan. 9th. All the classes of standard and fancy poultry are well represented in the list, the prizes for which are quite liberal; while the pigeons, canaries, fur bearing and other pets also come in for generous recognition. In addition to the above, the Society offer, sixty-one special premiums, the larger portion of which are silver cups; and then there are one hundred and fifty-nine individual specials, the most of which are very liberal, ranging from five dollars up to fifty. This last feature is an interesting one, and shows how popular the Society has become, and how many friends it has in all parts of the State and throughout New England. Parties interested should send to the Secretary for this pamphlet and study it. Albert Noyes, President, Bangor; Fred Fox, Secretary, Portland.

The Use of Gas Lime.

In answer to our correspondent "O. E. S.," Suncook, N. H., who makes inquiries regarding the value of refuse lime from gas works as a fertilizer; we would say that its effects seem to be somewhat variable—judging from the results of experiments with it which we have seen reported—and depending so much upon circumstances, such as variety of soil, location and manner of use, that it is quite impossible to calculate its results. The best and only way in which our correspondent can arrive at an estimate of its value, is by actual experiments with it upon his own soil, and upon such crops as he desires to apply it to. And we can only aid him to the extent of making a few suggestions towards this end. In the first place, be careful in using it, when applied by itself, using it in small quantities and leaving no lumps upon the surface of the ground; for any kind of lime used in gas works, is liable to possess certain characteristics which may render it injurious, unless applied carefully. As a top dressing to grass lands, fifty bushels per acre spread evenly, may be safely applied in most instances. When placed under and about fruit trees see that none touches the trees. We should regard the compost form as the best method of using it, and would recommend one bushel in fifteen bushels of muck or dry swamp mud, as a very suitable proportion. Numerous instances have been recorded in our agricultural annals, of the marked benefit of gas lime as a dressing for orchards and grass lands, in some instances the results being quite extraordinary; and on the other hand positively injurious effects have followed its use. We should be pleased to receive the experiences of any of our readers who have experimented with it, and such statements—giving a particular account of the soil, manner of using, to what crop applied &c.—would no doubt be of service to our enquirer.

State Pomological Society.

Our correspondent "G. F.," of Cumberland County, asks what measures the State Pomological Society is taking to disseminate information upon the best varieties of apples and pears for cultivation in Maine; and suggests if it would not be well for the Society to make the present season, a list of standard fruits, suitable for our State, so that the same could be discussed and adopted at the next annual meeting. In reply to the above, we would say that the full transactions of the Society during the past year, with the list of premiums, papers, addresses and discussions in full, and an elaborate report of much value from the pen of Geo. B. Sawyer, Esq., Secretary of the Society, will soon be issued from the press. Our correspondent is also informed that a committee consisting of Z. A. Gilbert, S. L. Goodale and S. F. Perley, were appointed at the meeting of the Society held in this city in January last, to take into consideration the very matter which he has suggested, viz., "the preparation of a catalogue of fruits suitable for cultivation in Maine," and report at the next annual meeting. The committee is a competent one, and their report will be looked forward to with interest. This new Society has entered upon its work with great energy, and when its transactions appear before the public, we are satisfied it will prove by its doings that it has accomplished much good; and that it is well qualified to carry on the work of disseminating a knowledge of pomology and of the best varieties of all kinds of fruits suitable for our latitude, with their methods of culture.

An Important Work.

A work of very great importance to all students of Natural History, and to public libraries and scientific societies is soon to be issued from the press of John H. Carmany & Co., 409 Washington St., San Francisco, California. It's title is "The Marine Mammals of the North Western Coast of North America; together with an account of the American Whale Fishery." The author is Capt. Charles M. Soammon, and the work, which has been preparing for some years, has received the endorsement of the late Prof. Agassiz, Prof. S. F. Baird, Prof. J. D. Whitney, Prof. Davidson of the U. S. Coast Survey, and other eminent names who have examined the plates with which it is to be illustrated, and the MS. of the work. The volume will be a large quarto, illustrated with a large number of plates exhibiting the forms, habits and peculiarities of the whales, seals &c., of the Pacific Ocean; and showing also the various weapons used, both by civilized whalers and the savage natives in the capture and destruction of those animals. The work promises to be a valuable contribution to science, and one of the most important subscription books ever published.

With the expectation of having large orders for the work from the Atlantic States, the publishers have established an agency for it in New York, which is in the hands of G. P. Putnam's Sons, the well known publishers. Price per copy $12.00.

Farmers' Clubs in Franklin County.

We learn that Loren Adams, Esq., former member of the Board of Agriculture for Franklin county, has with the assistance of Mr. L. F. Abbott and Mr. S. G. Foster of Wilton, recently established two additional Farmers' Clubs in that county. The East Dixfield Farmers' Club was organized March 14th, with choice of the following officers: President, W. W. Hall; Vice President, J. O. Eaton; Secretary, Edmund Eaton; Treasurer and Collector, W. V. Taintor. This Club has already a membership of thirty-eight, and for the present they propose to hold meetings Saturday afternoons. The members seemed wide-awake and good results are expected from this organization.

The Temple Farmers' and Mechanics' Club was organized at Temple Mills, March 31st, and the following officers chosen: President, A. W. Farmer; Vice President, J. C. Cunningham; Secretary, D. A. Conant; Treasurer and Collector, J. H. Chandler. This meeting was well attended, and thirty-five signed the constitution. Both the above clubs have started under the most favorable circumstances, and both have the necessary energy and brains, to make their influence felt upon the agricultural practices in their several localities. At each meeting, a paper was read by Mr. Adams on the "Utility of Farmers' Club's and Agricultural Organizations", which was well received.

Information Wanted.

Mr. J. W. Thompson of Canton, Me.—who is engaged in compiling a history of Maine horses—is yet in want of any fact bearing on the history and pedigree of Ice Pony and Pellam, two noted Maine horses whose origin is yet buried in obscurity. Will not parties in possession of such facts please communicate them to Mr. Thompson at once?

Florists' and Seedsmens' Catalogues.

A number of florists' and seedsmens' catalogues have accumulated upon our table, waiting some sort of notice—and they are all entitled to a careful examination and high commendation. We employed a few hours recently in looking them over, and enjoyed the time so spent very much indeed. Among these catalogues are those from the following firms: Chase Brothers & Woodward, J. Vick, Crosman Brothers, and Briggs & Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; Hovey & Co., 53 North Market St., Boston; Peter Henderson & Co., 72 Cortland St., N. Y.; Kendall & Whitney, Portland, Me.; James Flemming, 67 Nassau St., N. Y.; Schlegel, Everett & Co., Boston; Charles Sizer, Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.; Aaron Low, Essex, Mass., and R. H. Allen & Co., 189 & 191 Water St., N. Y. These several catalogues are all neatly printed, most of them are finely illustrated, and each contains, free for the asking, more information about gardening, than could be obtained in any other printed form a few years ago, for $1.25. Besides, some of these catalogues have decided merits. That of Hovey & Co., is worth much for its accurate botanical information, and its general knowledge; that of Chase Bro's & Woodward contains valuable hints on general gardening, planting for particular effects &c.; while the fine colored illustrations with which those of Briggs Brothers and Peter Henderson are embellished, will insure their careful preservation by whoever obtains them. The general circulation of these catalogues must have a great influence in extending a love for vegetables, plants and flowers; and the work they do in giving information to the people upon their culture, and also giving them a correct education about the various forms of vegetable life, is one that can bring only good results wherever they circulate and are studied. And although there is a side of personal business profit to all this, let us rejoice that the influence that comes from it, is pure, simple and elevating; and that the more they are read the more seeds and plants will be sold, and the larger the amount of satisfation and happiness that will follow.

Editorial Notes.

We conclude in this issue the valuable and suggestive articles on dairy matters from the learned and practical pen of Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant of Massachusetts—which cannot be otherwise than of great service to our readers interested in the subject, now that greater attention is being given to the cheese dairy in this State. Dr. Sturtevant is a very careful and laborious writer, putting a great deal of work into whatever he publishes, and never using the same article or lecture on different occasions;—if he cannot make an original contribution, he will use nothing second hand, even though the production is his own. An evidence of his painstaking in this respect is found in a recent article from his pen, on the "Wild Cattle of Scotland," in the *American Naturalist* for March, which contains citations from no less than *sixty* authorities consulted in the preparation of the same; the larger part of them being from foreign scientific works. Our readers may expect occasional articles from his pen during the present volume of the FARMER.

In our issue of March 28th, we inadvertently spoke of the new Stock Breeders' Association, incorporated last winter, as the "Maine Association of Thoroughbred Breeders," doing so on no other authority than our own impression of the name of the society, not having seen a copy of their charter. In this we learn we were in error, as the Association is designed to embrace all breeders in the State, whether breeding thoroughbred stock or grades. Our note above referred to having been thought liable to mislead, we make this correction.

For the Maine Farmer.

Horses Over-eating Grain.

In a late number of the FARMER, G. T. asks for information from those who have had "practical experience" in the treatment of horses injured from over-eating grain; in reply to which I will give a few lines of my experience, in years long gone by, at my old home in Vassalboro'. I had a fine seven year old mare which in early winter I purposed driving to Gardiner (nearly 20 miles) and back the same day, which would have been easy work had it not been for slipping her halter the night before and eating her fill of corn. A trusty man who had for years tended my stock told me in the morning that Polly had got loose in the night and eaten all the oats she would. Knowing that she had been used to pretty full feed with oats I thought no harm would come of it and started off. She measured the distance lively the first half of the way but began to falter after that and when in the stable at Gardiner refused to eat or drink. On returning she grew worse and at Augusta I procured a Farrier who drenched her with drugs from a bottle. On the presumption that she had eaten no heavier grain than oats, he believed she would recover; but some miles before reaching home she had got so weak that humanity forbid my driving farther, and I put her in a farmer's barn where she soon fell and died in a few minutes. On arriving home I found she had passed by a large bin of oats and taken corn from the ear.

Another case was with two and three years old colts eating all they would of clean rye. A noted farrier living near by was called immediately and he mixed aloes with lard made into small balls which were given by raising the head high and holding by the halter strap passing over a beam, and the balls thrust down the throat, which the animal of necessity swallowed. The consequence was a most thorough purging in a few hours, and they ever after appeared as well as though this accident had not happened to them, and they grew up to make valuable high priced horses. They had no water nor were they driven to exercise more than occasionally to stir them gently around the yard. They did not appear to be in the least suffering, the medicine operating as a powerful cathartic, soon cleared the overloaded stomach before the grain had time to swell and bring on inflamation and stoppage.

I may mention a case of a horse by improper feeding, as a caution to others against making the same mistake. A friend kept a valuable horse stabled the year round on hay and dry corn meal. One morning after being full fed as usual he was let out in the dooryard to feed on grass a short time before starting on a drive of about thirty miles. The poor animal performed it but it was his last task. The grass and meal combined (feed he had not been accustomed to), caused death soon to follow. Perhaps it might have been otherwise had he not been put on travel in a warm day.

Salem, Ohio. MOSES TABER.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Season in Aroostook County.

The winter has passed away, and spring is upon us, and the winter here has been milder than usual with less snow. The two largest storms in New England and the Middle States did not reach us at all.

Hay is plenty, and stock generally looks well; one half the cause of stock wintering poorly is cold barns, and one would think with lumber as it is here, every farmer would have a good warm barn, but such is not the fact. I am acquainted with farmers who would gain it, if they would sell one quarter of their hay in the fall and tighten up their barns with the proceeds of it; their stock would winter far better on the remaining three quarters, and after the job was once done it would last for years. EDWARD TABB.

Castle Hill, April 10.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Dairy Considerations.--III.

An undue haste in locating a cheese factory may give abundant opportunity to repent at leisure. This subject then of location, is deserving of attention.

The first consideration is how much is to be received for the milk when manufactured into cheese. We must then consider whether more can be received in other ways of manufacture, than the one proposed. If a decision is made to proceed with the factory, then it must be located in a suitable place, for the manufacture, and one convenient to the patrons. The first question, is however, the only one which will be considered here.

From the reports of the dairymens' associations, I glean the following facts, which are probably true so far as reported:

Year.	No. factories reporting.	Net proceeds for milk.
1864,	1	$0.0191 ₱ lb.
1869,	8	0.0118 "
1870,	5	0 0 2 9 "
1871,	10	0.0111 "
1872,	13	0.01151 "

One factory reporting in 1870 as an average of the seven past years, $0 01333 per lb. And in 1872, the average for the various factories is stated to have been $1 317 per 100 lbs. of milk.

As it is probable that the last years quoted, will come nearer to the prices of the future than will the earlier reports, it is reasonable to calculate on the basis for 1872, that is about 2¼ cents a quart. It is probable that a local demand in Maine may enable more than this to be realized by some factories, or the circumstances of favorable conditions may modify these figures in individual instances, yet I think they will hold good for the majority.

In 1872, of the 13 factories quoted 8 fell below the average price, and 5 exceeded the average. The lowest receipts to the farmer were 01012 cents per lb., and the highest .012776 cents.

As the prices received for cheese are of importance in this calculation, I give the following quotations, (Willard):

Year.	No. factories reporting.	Av. price.	Expenses of different factories.
1864,	45	21 396	18 32 and 2½ cts.
1865,	44	15.76	14 50 " 17 6 "
1866,	37	17.42	14.83 " 18.99 "
1867,	36	13.12	11.80 " 15.13 "
1868,	41	15.65	14.00 " 25.00 "
18-9,	40	16.02	13 00 " 17.45 "
1870,	24	13 15 "	13 40 "

From these figures it can readily be seen what price can reasonably be hoped for in any location, and how much this must depend upon the skill exercised in manufacture and sales.

The average amount of milk required for a lb. of cheese, seems to be as follows:

Year.	No. factories reporting.	Average.	Extremes.
1864,	48	9.81 lbs.	6 31 lbs. and 10 38 lbs.
1865,	43	9.81 "	9.21 " 10 54 "
1866,	39	9.68 "	9.05 " 10 21 "
1867,	28	9.83 "	9 33 " 10 50 "
1868,	37	9.88 "	9 14 " 10 73 "
1869,	42	9 64 "	9 00 " 10 11 "
1870,	25	9 93 "	9 43 " 10.78 "
1871,	31	9.85 "	9 45 " 10.40 "
1872,	29	9.78 "	9 34 " 10.30 "

The returns from butter factories show the following proportion:

Year.	No. factories reporting.	Average.	Extremes.
1871,	6	23 056 lbs.	20,688 lbs. & 25 160 lbs.
1872,	4	22.885 "	24.3 " 24.26 "

It is accordingly seen, that if we assume these figures to be correct, (and if these figures be not correct, I know of no other information to go to,) we have as a resultant:—

On the average, it will take about 9 8 lbs. of milk for a lb. of cheese, and about 23 lbs. of milk for a lb. of butter.

It is probable that the average results for a season will never pass beyond these expenses, unless there be a change in the dairy cattle, or the present system of manufacture.

Therefore, 1 lb. of butter should bring as much as 2¼ lbs. of cheese, if we consider the waste products of the manufacture as being of equal worth in both instances, (an assumption only) and the cost of manufacture the same.

Therefore: Cheese at 16 cents a lb., should represent butter at say 38 cents a lb., if our assumption be correct.

As the questions of domestic manufacture of butter, or the factory manufacture of cheese, or the "creamery," are all important ones, and all should be carefully considered and discussed by parties thinking of entering upon dairy enterprises, and as my article is rather intended to suggest thought than to influence any particular scheme, I prefer to leave the matter in the present unfinished state. To induce a critical examination of the subject I will merely give my opinion, that some regions of Maine are better adapted to cheese making than butter making, and vice versa. It is for each locality to decide, and although advice should be sought from every point, yet such should never be followed, unless it commends itself to an intelligent and interested judgement.

Let me in conclusion repeat my belief. The success of the dairy interest of Maine, depends pricipally upon three considerations:

1st. Upon an inteligent choice of a dairy race of cattle.

2d. Upon skill and judgement exercised in the manufacture of products.

3d. In locating the branch of dairy manufacture which is demanded by considerations of profit.

Perhaps the whole then can be formularised in the sentences: Apply intelligent thought to your business. Adapt your means to your ends.

Correction and Explanation.

Since your issue of April 11th, I have received a note from my esteemed friend, Hon. Harris Lewis, President of the N. Y. State Ag'l Society, and deservedly an authority on dairy matters, in which he says: "Three hundred cows are too small a number to be used to make a cheese factory pay running expenses, and interest on cost of investment. From 600 to 1000 cows are about the best numbers, but some localities cannot furnish so many."

In my Dairy Considerations,—I, I stated that the experience gained in New York State, showed that the number should not be under 150 cows, and that probably double this number would be better, and gave this 150 to 300 as the minimum number. Although my friend Lewis is undoubtedly correct, yet I would not wish that his statement should be given without any explanation. He would not probably advise against starting a cheese factory with 150 cows, provided there was a prospect of the number being increased to 300 or over, after it was in operation. It might be safe to start a factory in a region where there was 500 cows, within a distance which would allow of their contributing to the factory, even if only 100 cows were *pledged* at first; it might be very unwise to start a factory with 200 cows *pledged*, provided these 200 cows were all that could be made tributary at any time.

Let me therefore, modify my statement by saying that a factory should not be started without at least 150 or 300 cows pledged as tributary to it, and these cows pledged should not by any means be the whole number within reach of its advantages.

E. LEWIS STURTEVANT, M. D.

Waushakum Farm, So. Framingham, Mass.

For the Maine Farmer.

Raising Chickens.

It is my opinion that hens set in February have better success if their nests are well made and sheltered from the wind; besides the lice are not so destructive as later in the season. But care should be taken in case of deep snow, that the hens can get back to their nest immediately, for chickens are afraid to venture in it. The young chickens should have a warm place suitable for them at night or in cold and rainy weather, but in warm and pleasant days they should be left out from 10 o'clock A. M., till 3 o'clock P. M. They should also be where they can get at the ground. A very good way of preparing food for them (when they cannot be left out) is to have corn ground coarse and mixed with sweet milk, this forms a substitute for animal food, which cannot be dispensed with for any length of time. But while left out, corn meal mixed with water answers every purpose. Some hens are very savage to chickens that are not their own; and in places where there are a good many together they kill and wound many, and there will be constant warfare going on. A very good way to remedy this is to lay different sorts of rubbish on the floor such as pieces of old rail fence, just high enough for the chickens to get under; so that when the old hens fly at them to pick them they can run under the shelter made in this way and protect themselves. Another convenience this plan will afford them is, when they are fed, the food can be thrown under these places, so that all the young ones can have a chance to get at the food.

But yet after all I am inclined to the opinion that more profit can be realized from a flock of hens to keep them laying—and sell the eggs at thirty cents per dozen, or perhaps at twenty cents per dozen, though there are but few farmers that take but little interest in the poultry business, such as to build a hen house and have it fixed up with all modern conveniences, including a stove for heating it up, and a stream of water running through it. But if a farmer wishes to make it pay he must expend a few dollars and then keep debt and credit with his hens and see whether it pays; if not he had better abandon it.

Tuftonboro, N. H. J. L. HERSEY.

For the Maine Farmer.

Agricultural Intelligence.

The Season in Kennebec County.

The farmers' prospect is not looking very cheering just now—with a late spring before us, small teams and scant help to work the land. Good farm laborers are scarce, and are asking about $1 per day for the season. Newly seeded lands suffered from the past dry season and open winter; and large quantities of grass seed is now being sown on frozen ground. I find the plan recommended some years ago in the FARMER the best. As soon as the snow leaves, go out early in the morning when the soil is thrown up (if clayey) like honey comb with frost, and the seed will drop down in the opening. Mice have worked badly in fields in places; and have also gnawed young forest trees; and apple trees badly in places. A little seasonable precaution I find as good an investment in protecting trees, as in insuring other property against loss or damage. Our best farmers had their plowing done in good shape generally, last fall; so that when the frost will admit teams to work with cultivator and harrow, it will doubtless be in excellent shape from the permeating and pulverizing effect s of the thorough and repeated freezings the past winter. I should judge that three acres would be sown to grain in this section where one is planted—hoed crops are diminishing in breadth every year. S. N. T.

Information about the horse John O'Gant.

In answer to the enquiry of Mr. G. J. Shaw I would say I have owned two of John O'Gants colts, which I purchased in Woodstock, N. B. If I am correctly informed, the horse was imported into the Province of New Brunswick about the year 1854, and as I understood, he stood only one season or a part of a season at Woodstock, N. B., foaling some six or seven colts; all good horses, only their forward feet gave out when young. In 1855 or '56 he was driven to death by his groom between Woolstock and Fredericton, N. B., on account of the sickness and death of his owner; in order that his wife might reach him before he died I think he was driven sixty miles in four hours on the ice on the St. John River. This was the next year after he was imported; at least so I have been informed by those who claimed to know him. I think his colts were horse colts, and all gelded. The best one was the Perley horse which trotted thirty-two miles in two hours and thirteen seconds, the last five miles with only two shoes on, losing the race by two seconds. His competitor was a St. John horse, brought to Woodstock to match him This race took place on the road to sleigh, there being a good deal of ice in the road. I was present at the time.

Fairfield. F. KENRICK.

Cheese Factory in Jackson.

The citizens of Jackson met at their Town House, April 1st, and organized a Dairy Company for the purpose of building and operating a Cheese Factory, by chosing the following officers: A. N. Jones, President; Ansel Rich, Vice President; Elisha Edwards, J. S. Chase and E. C. Fenderson, Directors; J. W. Wallace, Secretary; D. D. Gould, Treasurer.

Jackson. J. W. WALLACE, *Sec'y.*

A Good Knox Colt.

I have a Knox colt 2½ years old the 20th of this month, that stands 16¼ hands high, and weighs 1280 lbs. Who has a better one?

Somerset Mills. JOHN H. GETCHELL.

Weight of Lambs.

I would like to give you the weight of three lambs. One of them, a buck lamb, weighed when dropped, 13 lbs. 3 oz., and a pair of twins weighed 18 lbs 6 oz; one of them weighing 10 lbs. 2 oz, the other 8 lbs. 4 oz. They are of the Cotswolds and Oxford Down blood.

South Etna. S. A. DAVIS.

Note from New Hampshire.

We are having very favorable weather for doing up our work preparatory to the opening of spring. We are getting forward manure from the village, and getting ready for early crops. We are gardening for the Suncook market, and use quite an amount of manure. Stock raising is not carried on very extensively in this section although in towns farther back from the cities is the principal business. Farming is not carried on as it should be; most of the farmers thinking more of getting all the money possible out of the land without returning sufficient dressing to ensure future crops. This we call expensive farming. When will men learn to cultivate less and cultivate it better? O. E. SAUNDERS.

Suncook, N. H.

Weather Notes from New Hampshire.

We are having a remarkably rough April thus far, and the prospects of an early spring are abandoned by your correspondent. Let us copy a few items from our journal: April 6th.—Six inches of snow fell last night, and makes very good sleighing, which is being improved by farmers who have a few mill logs they wish to have moved, or a load of wood hauled up. April 7th.—The snow mostly gone, making it very muddy traveling in the roads. April 9th.—One inch of snow fell last night. It soon melted away. April 10th.—A snow storm commenced last night with a heavy wind from the northeast that drifted the snow considerable; about eight inches fell. It cleared off in the night. April 11th.—It clouded up from the west as though we were going to have snow squalls, and commenced snowing about nine o'clock and continued snowing through the day. April 12th.—A cold wind from the northwest, that causes the snow to fly like the roughest days of winter. It gives cattle good appetites, and barns will look empty if this style of weather continues through the month.

J. L. HERSEY.

Tuftonboro', N. H, April 13th.

Note from New Jersey.

I enclose you a peach-bud. Peach trees are budded very full and the prospect is good for a large crop the coming season if nothing befalls them. [We acknowledge the receipt of the enclosure.—Ed] W. C. MINOT.

North Vineland, April 10th.

For the Maine Farmer.

Register of Maine Horses.

Will not Will. A. Morey and H. W. Spaulding please send their place of residence, that we may insert the same in their proper places, in connection with their names claimed.—ED.

Names Claimed.

RECKLESS, for my stallion, four years old the 22d of May next; color, brown-black; stands 15½ hands high, and weighs about 900 lbs. Got by Winthrop Morrill; dam, the well known Tupper racker; her sire, Norman French, also known as the "Weston horse."

West Waterville. G. H. BOARDMAN.

BISMARK, for my colt, two years old the 29th day of May next; got by Howe's Bismark, by Gen. Knox; dam, a Morgan mare; sorrel color, with white strip in face; stands 15½ hands high, and weighs about 900 lbs.

Starks. O. W. GREENLEAF.

PRIOR CLAIM—JENNY LIND, claimed by F. R. Daggett for his mare, in Vol. 42, No. 6, was claimed by me for my bay mare, Vol. 41, No. 53.

Athens. C. H. MORRILL.

Woman's Department.

Garden Notes.

The evil of which our correspondent Mrs Burgess complains, is one from which others besides herself suffer, and it is one of those petty annoyances which it is hard to reconcile ourselves to, and which it seems honorable dealers would not be guilty of. It is the substitution of one thing for another, in filling an order for plants. You have the florist's catalogue before you, and you know just what you want—and order it. When the order is filled you find to your great displeasure, that in place of the plant which you most wanted, the dealer has sent you a common plant, one which you have; or perhaps the plants sent are not true to name. This injury is one which we are sorry to say, many dealers who are regarded as reliable, suffer to be practiced upon their customers, as we can also testify. The best way to avoid the trouble, is, when ordering, to specially direct that unless they have the exact things sent for, the order is not to be filled.

The accompaning design from Vick's *Floral Guide*, shows the manner in which low evergreens should be grouped at the junction of walks; where the place is of that extent which admits of curved walks—the curve being a sensible and useful one, not one for effect or display.

The *Rural New Yorker* says the Dwarf Flowering Almond may be budded or grafted on plum stocks, and the effect will be a handsome miniature tree. First form a small head to the plum stalk, by cutting back at about three feet from the ground and allowing four to six side shoots to grow out. These are budded in summer with the almond, and when the tree so formed is in bloom, it presents a very handsome appearance.

In speaking of window gardening in the city of London and its influence upon the people, Mr. W. Robinson, in the *Garden* (London) for 28th ult., says:—"We look on the decoration of our dwellings with healthy plants and fragrant blossoms, as the sign of a more healthy appreciation of Nature, as the embodiment of all that is beautiful and attainable in art; and we are glad to know that window gardening is becoming quite as fashionable an amusement for ladies in America, as it is with us here at home."

The smilax is a bulbous rooted plant, and the foliage always dies down in summer. About the first of May, withold water, let the earth in the pots dry off, and keep them through the summer in a dry, but shady situation. About the first of September, divide the bulbs, give water, bring the plants to the light and during the winter the delicate foliage will again appear, fresh and bright The Calla lily should receive similar treatment—only that the pots in summer like the warmth of the sun directly upon them.

A lady gardener inquires what annuals will succeed best in a tulip bed, which is shaded in summer by the foliage of a tree, after the tulips have died down. From our own experience with trying to manage a similar place in our garden, we can give but little encouragement. All plants like the sun, especially annuals, which are limited to a brief season in which to come to maturity and perfect their blossoms. However, we think Portulacas will do better than any of the annuals—but would advise that house plants, in pots be set upon the bed, or upon stands placed under the tree. Many house plants like the cool shade of a tree, in summer, and will do very well in such positions; among them the Hydrangia, Fuchsia and Ivy.

Thrift, Polyanthus, Pinks, Moss, Strawberries and Box are used as edging plants, all of which have their merits as well as defects. We like best of all a green, closely cut turf from four to six inches wide.

For the Woman's Department.

The True Christian Woman.

A Character Delineated.

In the FARMER of March 28th, Kezia asked some one to describe a perfect Christian woman, according to the principles laid down in the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians. That chapter is a perfect model, for man or woman; but we do not find perfection in human nature. The charity there spoken of is the key stone that holds all the other graces in their proper place; and no one can maintain a consistent Christian character without it. We may all form our character on the model plan, and by diligent practice bring it more and more toward perfection. I will describe a true Christian woman, such as one as we all may be if we will. A true Christian woman accepts the situation in which she is placed, cheerfully; makes the best of her surroundings whether they are pleasant or otherwise; bears patiently the faults and foibles of others, knowing she has faults of her own; is content with such things as she has, (not that she never desires any thing better,) but she is content to wait till she sees an opportunity to get what she desires and then does so with thankfulness She is self-forgetful, thinking more of the happiness of others than of her own; the law of kindness rules her tongue; her faith in God saves her from overanxious cares, and her love to Him makes all her tasks a pleasant service. She may not be the best housekeeper in the world; there may be many things she doesn't know, but what she does she tries to practice conscientiously.

I would like to tell you all my sisters of the many years I spent trying to shape my destiny into something of what I wanted it to be; and with what weary feet I trod the paths so unpleasant to me, till I was induced to climb the hill called Difficulty. When I arrived at the top I looked out upon a beautiful prospect and saw all my troubles beneath my feet. And by the grace of God I have tried to keep them there. A FARMER'S WIFE.

For the Woman's Department.

Approved Domestic Receipts.

Cream Tartar Biscuit.

The inquiry was made a few weeks since, "How to make Cream Tartar Biscuit?" As the answer has not appeared, I send my receipt: One quart flour; rub thoroughly into this, two small tablespoonfuls of butter, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, and one teaspoonful of soda. Stir the cream tartar well into the flour, and dissolve the soda in 1½ cups of sweet milk; or if milk is scarce, use half milk and half water; add a little salt. Bake just ten minutes in a hot oven. Very much depends on the heat of the oven.

Graham Rolls.

Two cups of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, two and a half cups of Grahma flour, half a cup of fine flour, half teaspoonful of molasses, or omit the molasses if preferred Put them into a hot roll pan, and let them stand a few minutes on the stove hearth to rise. Bake in a quick oven, and you will have something nice for all lovers of graham.

Indian Fritters.

Two cups of sour milk; one teaspoonful of soda; one cup and a half of meal; one cup of fine four, or a larger proportion of meal and less of flour according to taste; two tablespoons of molasses, and one teaspoonful of salt. A FRIEND.

Cream Tartar Biscuit.

Take two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar and one teaspoonful saleratus; pulverize fine and stir it into the flour; take a pint of new milk if you have it and if not, rub a piece of butter into your flour, and mix with the same quantity of cold water; mix as soft and quickly as possible, and put them into a quick oven. L. A. J.

Wiscasset.

For the Woman's Department.

Good Receipts for Cooking.

Poultry Stuffing.

Half a pound of fat pork, chopped fine; eight crackers; one egg; one cup of flour; one pint of milk, or water; sage, pepper and salt to your taste.

White Cake.

One cup of butter; one and a half cup of white sugar; half a cup of sweet milk; 2 teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, and one of soda; teaspoonful extract of lemon; whites of four eggs; flour to make a thick batter. Bake quick.

Yellow Cake.

One cup of melted butter, and one of brown sugar stirred together; half a cup of sweet milk; two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, and one of soda; yolks of four eggs; flavor with nutmeg; flour to make a thick batter.

Bread Pie.

Two cups of chopped bread; one cup of vinegar; one and a half cup of molasses; one cup of water; one cup of chopped raisins; a small piece of butter; half a cup of sugar; spice to your taste. This makes three pies, C. D.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Farming in Maine.

A Paper read before the N. E. Agricultural Club, at Waterville, by L. L. Lucas, Esq., of St. Albans.

What general effect the doings of the present meeting are to have upon the farmers of Maine, New England or elsewhere I am unable to see. Its deliberations will hardly reach one in ten, and the other nine are the one that most require the tonic. The most intelligent, and hence most successful farmers, are here in competition with another class of farmers, who live as it were from hand to mouth, and who supply just enough of the various kinds of productions of the farm to give the middlemen and consumers the entire control of the prices, so that the farmers of Maine have no voice in the price of any single commodity raised upon the farm. Even the fast horses have to pass through two or three last men's hands before they get up their value; among that class of horses the farmer seldom gets enough to pay the expense of raising and training. They cannot price a ton of hay, bushel of oats, pound of butter or dozen of eggs; another set of men, consumers and non-producers, make the price of all the products of the farm.

The hay crop the present winter, so far as sold in the interior of the State, has netted the farmers less than ten dollars per ton, and the corn they have used has cost them at least one dollar per bushel. Now if a hundred of good hay is worth sixty five pounds of corn, our farmers have been making bad trades.

It is an old saying that any fool can get money, but it requires a smart man to take care of it. Now what particular object is it to try to learn our farmers how to raise dairy cows, beef oxen and large crops upon their farms? Stop these, and leave them entirely ignorant as to the value of them and what to do with them? What our farmers most want to know is, the average cost of production of the thousand and one things they produce and how to dispose of them so as to cover that cost

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, April 25, 1874.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within Three Months from the date of Subscription.

☞ All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Collectors' Notices

Mr. C. S. AYER will canvas Cumberland county during the months of April and May.

Mr. J. P. CLARK will call upon our subscribers in Waldo county, during the month of April.

The Arkansas Troubles.

The belligerent attitude of the two opposing factions in Arkansas, leads to the apprehension that there may be serious trouble if not blood shed before the difficulties can be adjusted. The remote cause of the present state of affairs, which has arraigned parties against each other in hostile attitude, is due to a division in the Republican party of that State, which occurred in 1872. A portion of the party which is composed largely of colored voters, following the lead of the Cincinnati movement, nominated Joseph Brooks as their candidate for Governor, while the regulars, as they styled themselves, nominated Elisha Baxter. A very exciting campaign followed and Baxter was declared elected, by something over three thousand majority, and entered upon the duties of his office in January 1873.

It was subsequently claimed that Baxter's election was secured by fraud, and about a year ago Brooks commenced an action in the Circuit Court for the office of Governor, and about the same time the Attorney General of the State entered a suit against acting Governor Baxter by a *quo warranto*, in the Supreme Court. The latter court subsequently decided that the courts of the State had no power over a contested election for the office of Governor, and it was generally regarded as settled, at least so far as any judicial proceedings were concerned. The returns had been opened by the Legislature, and Baxter was declared to be duly elected according to the forms of law. The matter was then apparently dropped until a few days ago, when Governor Baxter's Attorney called up the case in court, merely to have it disposed of and the proper entry made on the docket. An arrangement was then entered into between the counsel on both sides, that the demurrer should be agreed last week, But in the absence of Baxter's Counsel, on Monday of last week, the Attorney for Brooks stated to the court that it had been argued between himself and the counsel for Baxter, that the demurrer to the jurisdiction of the court should be submitted at that time, and it was so submitted.

On the following day when there were but few persons in court and neither of Baxter's lawyers present, the court announced its decision, overruling the demurrer, and there being no one present to act in behalf of Baxter and move an appeal or plead over, a judgment was entered in favor of Brooks. A writ was at once issued and placed in the hands of a sheriff, and that officer accompanied by an armed band and by Brooks, at once marched to the State House and demanded the keys of the several departments. These being refused, forcible possession was at once taken and guards placed in and around the building. Gov. Baxter refused to evacuate unless force was used, whereat some of Brooks' followers laid hold on him and led him out. He at once established his headquarters at St. John's College and reported the facts to the President of the United States. The President declined to interfere in the matter in favor of either of the claimants, and has instructed Capt. Rose, commanding the United States troops in that quarter, not to interfere except to preserve order and prevent bloodshed.

The presence of the United States troops has thus far prevented any aggressive movement by either party. The Western Union Telegraph office was at one time held possession of by Gov. Baxter and no telgrams except his own and the Associated Press despatches, were allowed to be transmitted. As soon as this came to the knowledge of President Grant, he sent orders to Capt. Rose directing him to see that official despatches of the Government, whether from the military or civil department, were sent without molestation by either of the contestants for the gubernatorial chair.

Reports are conflicting regarding the strength of the two parties. Some despatches announce large reinforcements for Baxter and that his success is only a question of time, while reports from other sources are to the effect that Brooks has the support both of the moral and material resources of the State, and is sure of his position.

It is a deplorable condition of affairs and shows the unsettled condition of things in that section of the South. That frauds were practiced in the election, there is no doubt, and it may be that Baxter's election was not legal, but he has held the office going on two years, and we are not aware that any special fault has been found with his administration of affairs, and it certainly was in the interest of good order for him to hold the position until the matter could be fairly settled by the courts or another election should be held.

The latest reports indicate that both parties are receiving reinforcements and it remains to be seen whether or not the imbroglio which begun very much like a farce, shall end in tragedy.

☞ A destructive fire occurred at Bangor Saturday night which resulted in the loss of nine buildings from two to eight stories high and most of their contents. The buildings were of wood and not very valuable, but the loss including goods and other personal property amounts to nearly $100,000. The loss of the occupants as near as can be ascertained is as follows: Hodgkins & Co., lumber and hay dealers, loss $5,000; insured $1,500; S. W. Thaxter & Co., corn and flour, loss $500; fully insured; Hopkins & Son, cooperage stock and barrels, loss $10,000; insurance $5,000; Kimball & Sanford, saw manufacturers, loss $20,000; insurance $12,800; W. P. Hubbard & Co., corn and flour, loss $10,000; insured $17,500. Babb & Lancaster, corn, flour and groceries, loss $25,000; insured nearly as much; Charles Dwinel, groceries and provisions, loss $2,500; insurance $8,200; T. H. Gotchell & Sons groceries, loss $2,500, insured $2,000. E. E. B. Garland & Co., groceries, loss $10,000; insurance light; Charles Hayward & Co., corn, flour and provisions, loss by removal of stock $500; fully insured.

Other parties lost smaller sums by removal of goods and by smoke and water, so that the total loss will be over $100,000, on which it is estimated there is an insurance of $70,000.

☞ Hon. E. K. Boyle of Belfast, a prominent lawyer and one of the ablest members of the last State Senate, died in Belfast, Friday. He had recently been appointed U. S. Consul to Valparaiso, in place of Gen. J. C. Caldwell promoted minister to Paraguay. Mr. Boyle was a native of Palmyra in this State, fitted for college at St. Albans Academy, but did not enter on account of poor health. He was admitted to the bar in Somerset County, but subsequently moved to Belfast and was County Attorney from 1862 to 1871 inclusive. His age was 38 years.

☞ We are informed that the Friends will hold a series of revival meetings at the meeting house on the Lake road in China, commencing Friday April 24th, to be continued each forenoon and afternoon.

CITY NEWS AND GOSSIP. The County Commissioners commenced a session at the Court House, Monday.—The Governor and Council had an adjourned meeting at the State House, commencing Tuesday morning, to take into consideration the subject of taxing railroads.—The steam mill of the Kennebec Land & Lumber Company, started with full force Monday.—Mr. Files, the new Principal of the High School, commenced his labors Monday morning. All the schools in the Village District commenced at the same time.—There was an enthusiastic temperance meeting at Meonian Hall, Tuesday evening. Addresses were made by Francis Murphy and others.—Mr. Nye has been presented by the Cold Water Temple of this city, with an elegant office chair.—Charles E. Nash has been elected Commander; S. J. Gallagher, Senior Vice Commander; A. L. Brown, Junior Vice Commander; and P. P. Getchell, Officer of the Day, of Post Seth Williams, G. A. R.—The river, which all the spring has been unusually low for the season, has been rising for a day or two past, occasioned by the melting of the snow and ice.—The police seized a keg at the Express office, last week, which was directed to E. F. Pillsbury, but on tapping it they found it filled with printers' ink.—We understand that the forenoon train from Portland to Bangor, will soon be running again. We certainly hope so.—Hon. J. W. Bradbury and wife are visiting in Washington.—The trustees of the Industrial School for Girls, are having a meeting at Hallowell this week.—We have had just enough moisture during the past week, to keep the roads in a horrible condition, but it has been in the form of snow.—The steamer Star of the East has resumed her regular semi-weekly trips between the Kennebec and Boston. Our friend Tuck continues in charge of the business at this end of the route, and a better man for the place could not well be had.—M. A. Dow has bought the lease of the Cushnoc stable of Jas. Keegan, and will transfer his livery business from his late place of business, rear of Granite block, to that place. The proprietors of the Cony House, who have purchased the stable recently occupied by Mr. Dow will immediately occupy the same.—Gov. Dingley has appointed Hon. T. S. Lang a Trustee of the State College, and Charles Walker of Portland, Acting Quartermaster General with the rank of Captain.—Five patients have been admitted to the Insane Hospital during the past week.—The County Commissioners have decided to establish a workshop in the Kennebec jail.—The Governor and Council visited the Insane Hospital this (Thursday) morning, to consult with reference to fitting up the new chapel for the reception of paticnts.—The officers of Post Seth Williams were duly installed by Past Commander W. B. Lapham, Wednesday evening, after which the members seated themselves around the campfire and partook of a bountiful repast consisting of hard-tack, codfish and coffee.

☞ The action of the City Government in the election of a Treasurer and Collector when considered in connection with the report of the City Auditor, made at the same meeting, is certainly singular, and we are not surprised that it excites comment by the press of the State.

The Auditor, who is an experienced accountant, had been engaged for several weeks in examining the Treasurer's books, and then reported that "they have not been correctly kept, and that he finds it impossible to arrive at a reliable or satisfactory conclusion in relation to the receipts, disbursements, cash in the treasury or balance of uncollected taxes." Thereupon the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen in joint convention, without any investigation or examination whatever, proceeded deliberately to re-elect the present incumbent to the offices of Treasurer and Collector. This action has created no little feeling and excited unfavorable comment among many of the tax-payers of the city. No doubt has been expressed respecting the honesty of the City Treasurer, but to the average tax-payer, although the quality of honesty cannot be overestimated, something else is required to enable him, faithfully and successfully, to fill these important offices.

We have nothing more than a common interest in this matter, but it seems to us that the least the City Government could have done, was to have postponed the election until the charges of inefficiency, which were indirectly preferred by the City Auditor, could have been fairly investigated.

☞ We learn that the recent act of the Trustees in discharging a large number of imbecile patients from the Insane Hospital is creating great excitement in the towns to which they belong. A large number of persons have waited on the Governor and Council at the present session, and urged a revocation of the order.

The Trustees have acted in strict conformity with the law passed at the last session of the legislature and we cannot see wherein the Governor and Council can consistently interfere. As we have before stated, it will have the effect to open the eyes of the people of the State respecting the necessity for providing additional accommodations for the insane.

☞ President Grant has vetoed the currency bill recently passed by Congress, on the ground as he says, that it increases the currency of the country $100,000,000. The theory, in his belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, and its approval would be a departure from every message sent to Congress by him, on the subject. He recommends earnestly such legislation as will secure as speedily as practicable a return to specie payments, and refers to the pledges of the government to make provisions at the earliest practical moment for the redemption of United States notes in coin.

☞ The temperance meeting at Brunswick on Fast Day was largely attended, and very enthusiastic. Addresses were made by Gov. Dingley, E. F. Pillsbury, Esq., Rev. J. C. Snow, Rev. John Allen, Rev. P. Jaques, Capt. Sturdivant, H. M. Bryant, and others. Letters of regret at not being able to be present, were read from Hon. S. Perham, Judge Kingsbury, Revs. Messrs. Bicknell, Munson and Ramsay, and from T. H. Hubbard and R. L. Fogg, Esqs. A thousand persons attended the evening session.

☞ At the meting of the Governor and Council Tuesday, hearings were had for pardons in the cases of Charles H. Brett of Augusta and Sowall Packard of Sidney, both of whom are in the State Prison for larceny. A hearing was also had in the matter of taxing railroads. Hon. W. L. Putnam appearing in behalf of the Boston & Maine. The Dexter & Newport road will be heard to-day, (Thursday,) and the Council will adjourn finally Friday forenoon.

☞ The Governor has re-appointed Samuel H. Blake of Bangor, to the office of Railroad Commissioner, and Luther P. Call of Kittery, Commissioner of Wrecks and Ship-wrecked Goods, besides a batch of justices of the peace, to be acted upon at the meeting of the Governor and Council which commenced Tuesday.

☞ Mayor North has issued a call inviting the citizens of Augusta to contribute to the necessities of the sufferers from the flood in Louisiana. Contributions in money or clothing will be received by the Mayor and forwarded to the sufferers through Mayor Cobb of Boston.

☞ We are indebted to the State Superintendent of Schools, Hon. Warren Johnson, for a copy of the twentieth annual report of that officer. The volume contains 157 pages, and is filled with valuable statistical and other matter relating to the public schools of the State.

☞ A correspondent at Pittsfield, under date of April 21, says: "We have had 19 inches of snow in April, and it is still snowing."

CITY AFFAIRS. There was a special meeting of the City Council on Saturday afternoon convened at the call of the Mayor. Various petitions and orders were presented and referred for the repair and construction of sidewalks. The joint special committee on the uncollected taxes from the year 1866 to the year 1872 inclusive, made a report in favor of placing them in the hands of another collector and recommended that hereafter the offices of collector and treasurer should be vested in separate persons, and that the taxes be farmed out for collection. This report was accepted in the board of Aldermen and tabled in the council.

Mr. Boynton from the same committee made a minority report taking ground against any change in the mode of collecting the taxes, but recommending some change in the amount of discount and the time for allowing it. This report was adopted by the Council and here the subject will rest until the next meeting.

S. W. Lane, Esq., City Auditor reported that he had "examined the accounts of the collector and treasurer, and found that they have not been correctly kept, and that from the accounts and vouchers which have been submitted to him for examination, "I find it exceedingly difficult," says the report, "if not impossible, to arrive at a reliable, or even satisfactory conclusion, in relation to the receipts, disbursements, cash in the treasury or balance of uncollected taxes. I ask to be relieved from further duty in relation to the same, and desire that the subject be referred to a Committee of the City Council."

It was voted that the above report be recommitted, and that the Auditor be instructed to report the condition of the finances of the City Treasurer as he finds them.

The chief engineer of the Fire Department was authorized to change the number of the steamer Cushnoc from 5 to 1.

Petitions were presented from Lucinda Scribner of Cushnoc Heights and of Wilson Sylvester for compensation for injuries received on account of defective highways.

An ordinance defining the duties of the City Auditor of Accounts was reported and passed to be enrolled.

E. W. Whitehouse was authorized to plant shade trees on the sides of the road opposite his own premises.

It was ordered that no bill nor claim against the city shall be allowed or passed by the Committee on Accounts, unless such bill or claim shall be approved or certified by some officer or committee authorized on behalf of the city to make the contract or cause the expenditure to be incurred; or unless such expenditure be expressly required by tome specific vote of the city council. Also that the city engineer cause the plan for a system of sewerage to be substantially bound and lodged in the office of the city treasurer for preservation, and examination when desired by any citizen.

The committee on new streets was authorized to procure the building of Sewall street from Western Avenue to the southerly margin of the level plat of ground in the rear of the State House.

In convention of both branches Thomas Little the present incumbent, was elected treasurer and collector.

☞ The contest for a successor to the late Hon. Charles Sumner was terminated last week by the choice of Hon. Wm. B. Washburne who was elected on the thirty second ballot. The vote stood as follows: Washburne 151; Curtis 64; Dawes 26; Adams 15; Geo. B. Loring 4; Banks 4; Phillips 1; Whittier 1; Stephen N. Gifford 1.

Mr. Washburne is now serving his third term as Governor of Massachusetts and served in the lower house of Congress for four years. He was born at Winchendon, Mass., in 1820, graduated at Yale in 1844, and up to his entry into political life, was engaged in manufacturing. His emigrant ancestor was John Washburne of Duxbury and Bridgewater, the same as that of ex-Governor Washburne of Maine. He is by no means a brilliant man but has an untarnished reputation for integrity and honesty.

☞ John S. Arnold, Esq., who was appointed a commissioner to visit and report on the condition of the settlers in New Sweden made his report to the Governor and Council Wednesday. He states that of the 150 families composing the colony, 125 are in need of no assistance from the State. The other 25 families being mostly new comers will need seed for sowing to the amount of 300 bushels. Mr. Arnold was entrusted with the duty of purchasing this seed and superintending the sowing of the same. It is thought the whole expense will not exceed $600.

☞ Within the space of one year, five ocean steamers have been lost with an aggregate of seven hundred and seventy-two lives, and nearly or quite fifteen million dollars of property. The Atlantic was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, in April of last year, with very great loss of life. In July the City of Washington was wrecked on the same coast, but fortunately, no lives were lost. The Ismalia left New York for Glasgow in September last, and was never heard from afterwards. The Ville du Havre was lost in mid-ocean, in November, with fearful loss of life. The Europe was abandoned in mid-ocean a short time ago, her crew being saved.

☞ A horrible murder was committed Sunday night near Stonington, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Langworthy, living in a farm house a few miles from the Rhode Island line, went out to attend an evening meeting, leaving at home two sons, one eighteen and the other twenty-five years of age, together with a hired man. When they returned they found the youngest of the sons on the floor in a pool of blood and lifeless. The oldest was also found, nearly dead, in a bed-room adjoining. The hired man had received some slight wounds and was conscious. There was evidence of a fearful struggle and the hired man is accused of the crime and has been placed under arrest.

☞ The great railroad bond forgeries which caused such a stir in New York, last summer, are said to have been engineered by Andrew Roberts, a native of Alfred. He has been arrested. It is a curious coincidence that the prosecution against him will be conducted by another Alfred man, Henry W. Allen, who is District Attorney in New York city. Mr. Allen is the son of the late Judge Allen, was born and passed his youth and early manhood in the same village with Mr. Roberts.

PERSONALS. L. B. Brown late of the *Standard* is to have editorial charge of the Concord, N. H., *Patriot*.

Mr. Ed. A. Perry is to continue his connection with the *Whig* under its new management, and it is said that he will have editorial charge.

Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen (Florence Percy) is to spend the summer in Maine, and it is rumored that she will be connected with the editorial department of the Portland *Advertiser*.

☞ It is said that at the next session of the Law Court of our state, a decision will be rendered declaring the act of the Legislature authorizing towns and cities to exempt manufacturers from taxation, is unconstitutional. If this is the case—and we have every reason to believe that it is—there will be considerable commotion in certain quarters.

☞ As two Bangor policeman were searching for an insane man, they entered several saloons and in each case the keepers at once commenced to smash the bottles on their shelves evidently supposing the officers were on a liquor raid and happily illustrating the old proverb that "a guilty conscience needs no accuser."

☞ It is announced that Gen. Hersey's health has very much improved, and that he will soon be able to resume his seat in the National House of Representatives. He has been suffering from a severe attack of jaundice.

COUNTY ITEMS. Tuesday afternoon a lad fourteen years of age, a son of O. K. Hinkley of Gardiner, who was out gunning, was accidentally shot by his companion, named Pottle. Pottle saw a rabbit, and just as he fired, Hinkley jumped in front of him, and received the whole charge of shot in the lower part of the back, wounding him dangerously.—On Saturday last as Mr. James Sherburn was leaving the office of H. K. Baker, Esq., in Hallowell over Northern National Bank, he made a misstep at the head of a flight of stairs, and fell to the bottom, cutting his head and face considerably, and breaking the bone of his left shoulder, besides otherwise bruising his arms and body. It was an almost miraculous escape from instant death. Mr. Sherburn is seventy-six years of age, and has been totally blind for the past fifty years.—The Mail says Edwin Noyes has sold his farm near the M. C. depot at Waterville, containing about forty acres, for $300 per acre. It is to be surveyed and offered for house lots.—Mr. C. T. Richardson of Hallowell, who has spent the winter at Indian Rock, Rangeley, started for home last Tuesday. He walked nine miles, to "the city" or Burkeville, and then rode 30 miles on runners. The rest of the journey was performed on wheels to Farmington, and thence by cars.—At a meeting of the subscribers of the Hallowell Free Reading Room fund, held on Friday evening last, Rev. E. McCully, A. S. Washburn, Esq. and Mr. C. W. Strout, were chosen a committee to have general charge of the business connected with the enterprise, and to provide such papers and periodicals as may be deemed advisable.—J. K. Osgood of Gardiner, who has returned from Massachusetts, says he has organized in that State 31 Reform Clubs, with 20,000 signatures. Mr. Osgood returns to Maine to engage in business, and will continue his labors in the temperance cause as he finds opportunity.—M. J. Gove, formerly of Readfield, was killed at Franklin, Kansas, on the first day of March. He was on the train loaded with stock, and at this station went back to look after his cattle, and attempting to get upon the cars after the train started, was thrown under the car and the wheel passed over his leg and the lower part of the body. He lived but a few minutes. He was 58 years old.—The Free High School of Winthrop village, will begin at the Towle Academy building, the first Monday in May, and we are informed, that Prof. G. A. Stewart of Monmouth Academy, is to be the teacher.

☞ The reports of the continuance of the Geological Survey of Canada for the years 1872-3, have just been published and contain many important facts. The explorations for these two years have been extended to British Columbia and the territory lying between lakes Superior and Winnipeg and also into the Maritime Provinces.

The country where the Ottawa river has its sources and which divides the water shed of the river St. Lawrence from that of Hudson's Bay, is said to be about 870 feet above the level of the sea. The ores both of iron and copper were found quite abundantly in this region. The rock or sugar maple was found to extend much farther north than has generally been supposed, it being abundant as far as the head of Lake Temiscamang. Immediately north of the sugar maple limit, the tree most abundant is the aspen, a species of the poplar (*populus tremula*), and then come the canoe birch (*betula papyracea*), the different varieties of the *abies*, such as spruce, fir &c., with elm and ash on the low flats and on the borders of streams.

The land around Lake Abbitebbe is composed of a clay loam and is well adapted to the cultivation of potatoes and the cereals. At the post of the Hudson's Bay Company, potatoes are successfully cultivated and oftentimes good crops of wheat and rye are raised, but are not always to be depended upon.

The upper region of the Ottawa valley was found much better adapted to agriculture, both in respect to soil and climate, than had generally been supposed. In the region lying north of the river St. Lawrence and west of the Ottawa, embracing extensive granite areas in which gold and silver are found in considerable quantities, the land is rugged and mountainous and worthless for purposes of cultivation, though full of mineral wealth. Phosphates in large quantities are found and are of great commercial value for fertilizers, and marble of superior quality. Other minerals which are found in abundance, are the ores of iron, lead, copper, plumbago, and mica. The iron mines in this district have been worked to a limited extent and all the ore comes to the United States. Capitol and enterprise are alone needed to furnish an almost unlimited supply of the metals above named. The survey will be continued during the current year and other important facts may be expected concerning this far off northern region.

☞ A model jury was recently empanelled in Toronto, C. W., to try a case of libel. After the testimony was all in, which was plain as day, the case was submitted to the Jury, the members of which retired, and after being out several hours they returned to their seats and an exhibition of their stupidity began to show itself, to the great amusement of the court and bar. In the first place, it seemed they had no foreman, and each juror answered for himself. Then six of the number were French, and had not understood a single word of the two days' trial. Some of the jurymen pronounced the defendant guilty; some the plaintiff, and one thought the plaintiff's counsel the guilty party. None understood what the case was about. All the Frenchmen declared the defendant *non coupable*. Here the judge intimated that no verdict had been agreed upon. "Oh, yes we have, sir," exclaimed one. "They all think you guilty except me, and I won't stand out against eleven." And he gracefully waived his position. Is it strange the defendants have moved for a new trial?

☞ About two weeks ago Mr. John Norman of South Berwick, received an anonymous letter, stating that his son, Sylvester Norman, was killed seven years ago last fall at the edge of a piece of woods, on the road leading from Berwick to his house, and there buried between two knolls. The writer stated that he had received his information from the one who killed Norman, but did not give his own name because he was afraid to do so. The letter does not give the location of the place where the body was said to be buried, so that it can not be found, as there are woods on both sides of the road. The facts in the case so far as known are that ten years ago last fall Christopher (not Sylvester), son of John Norman, aged seventeen years, was missed and nothing has been heard from him since. His family are very anxious to learn more particulars in regard to the alleged murder and burial.

☞ The Biddeford Times says that Mr. Libby, who lives on the Milliken road, Saco, near the Heath meeting-house, has an idea that he has been called to preach, and has been commissioned by the Almighty to set fire to the Heath meeting house, and a certain barn belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Milliken. On Fast Day, in the afternoon, Mr. Libby laid a train of husks from a collection of brush in an orchard in the rear of the barn mentioned to said barn, and then set fire to the brush. The fire was discovered making good headway through the husks and grass to the barn and put out before serious damage was done. Last year an application was made to send him to the Insane Hospital, but it was opposed, and subsequently the matter was dropped. He will now be arrested.

☞ A destructive conflagration occurred at New Glasgow, N. S. Sunday morning which resulted in the loss of forty-three buildings, comprising half the business portion of the town. The loss will reach over $100,000.

☞ Lee & Shepard have published a ful size lithograph likeness of the late Senator Sumner from a portrait by Black. The size is 24 by 30 inches and the price $1.00.

Editor's Table.

SEVEN DAUGHTERS. By Amanda M. Douglas, Boston; Lee & Shepard, 1874, 12 mo. pp. 369. For sale in Augusta by Horace North.

A very interesting story of the "struggles and triumphs" of a country clergyman, blessed with a family of seven lovely and useful daughters. The narrative has little in it of excitement, there is no concealed plot, and yet the characters are so well drawn, and the common place incidents of which it is made up are so fresh and true to nature, that the reader is interested from the first page to the last. Miss Douglas is one of our purest writers of fiction and her books may be safely placed in the hands of the young as sure to instruct and please, at the same time conveying a good moral. Those who remember "Dr. Bertram" and "In Trust" will need no other invitation to read "Seven Daughters."

PRETTY MISS GASTON AND OTHER STORIES. By John Esten Cook. New York, published by Orange Judd & Co.

The leading story occupies something over two hundred pages of the book, and we have perused it with great interest. The plot is well conceived and the details well told.

ST. NICHOLAS. We have received the May number of the above periodical into which "Our Young Folks" was merged. The new publication contains all the excellent features of the old magazine with the improvements of the new. It is calculated to fill an important place as an educator for the young. Published by Scribner & Co., New York.

LIPPINCOTT'S. The May number of Lippincott's Magazine is promptly on hand, and contains its usual amount of valuable reading matter. The New Hyperion, is continued and the other illustrated article is "In a Caravan with Gerome the Painter." Other Articles, Stories, Poetry &c., go to make up the number. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

AN IMPORTANT WORK. We have received the twelve first numbers of Potter's Complete Bible Encyclopedia, Edited by Rev. William Blackwood, D. D., LL.D., and published by John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia. The work is issued in numbers at 50 cts. each, and when completed will be the most valuable work of the kind ever published. It will contain about 1600 pages and nearly 3000 engravings by the best artists. We advise every one who is interested in Biblical studies to subscribe for this work.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER. We are in receipt of the April number of this valuable Quarterly, which contains several interesting articles on the subjects which it makes a specialty. This magazine which is very ably conducted, is of special interest to all those of New England ancestry. It is published quarterly under the direction of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at their rooms No. 18 Somerset St., Boston.

GODEY'S. Godey's Ladies' Book for May is embellished with a fine steel engraving entitled "Consolation;" with Fashion Plates for May and with Patterns for wearing apparel and various kinds of needle and crochet work. The reading matter is crisp, fresh and delightful. L. A. Godey, Publisher, Philadelphia.

HARPER'S. The May number is a model one. The initial article is an illustrated poem entitled "Corinna's Going a Maying," this is followed by several illustrated articles, one of which "The Fur Seal Fishery" is now of special interest. Chapters of the Serials, Short Stories, Poetry &c., go to make up the number. Harper & Brothers, New York.

SCRIBNER'S. Scribner's Monthly now ranks among the first literary periodicals of the country. The initial article of the May number is an illustrated poem, entitled "The District School." The other illustrated articles are "Southern Mountain Rambles", and the continuation of Jules Vernes' wonderful story, "The Mysterious Island." The serials are continued and all the departments are full. Scribner & Co., New York.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY. In the May number of the Atlantic Monthly, the several serials are continued with additional articles both in prose and poetry. Under the present management, the former high character of the magazine is fully sustained. Published by H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston.

☞ An old lady who lived alone on Brackett street, in Portland, had not been seen for several days and suspicion being aroused that all was not right, the police broke in and found her dead. There was wood in the cellar, but not a morsel of food about the premises and it is supposed that she died of starvation. She is said to have been excited on the subject of spiritualism and was doubtless insane.

☞ There is a dead-lock in the Rockland City Council over the election of a board of assessors. They have had five elections, and have found no one to accept. The stick of the matter is the salary. The Board of Aldermen want to make the compensation $2.75 per day while the Council think they are entitled to $3 25. There is the same trouble with the salary of the road commissioner, the Board of Aldermen desiring to cut it down to $1.50 per day.

☞ The new proprietors of the *Whig* and *Courier* made their obeisance to the public Monday. Messrs. Robinson and Burr have both had experience in journalism and are consequently well qualified for their new field of labor. Mrs. Lynde retains an interest in the paper for her son who is yet a minor and a student in Bowdoin College.

☞ In Rockland, Sunday, as the wife of Mr. E. Savage and her sister were taking a boiler from the store, they accidently dropped it, upsetting it and scalding a little girl of Mrs. Savage who was playing upon the floor, in a shocking manner. The child lingered until Sunday evening, when death put an end to its sufferings.

☞ Wm. Atwood, an aged and respectable citizen of Fairfield Centre, while on his return home from a visit to his son, Alvin Atwood, Saturday afternoon, fell from his wagon, in a fit of apoplexy, and was taken up and put into a wagon and carried home, where he soon after expired, remaining all the while unconscious. Mr. Atwood was about eighty-five years of age.

☞ A man named William Hart of Buckspport, mate of the schooner William, was found dead on board the vessel Monday morning, in a badly bruised condition. A quarrel had taken place between him and Rolfe Glosson, master, and it was supposed that Hart died from the effects of the injuries received at that time. The affair is being investigated by a coroner's jury.

☞ Aroostook is flooded with a species of homemade currency which has driven out nearly all the greenbacks. The currency is of several denominations and is drawn by a St. John concern on Jewett and Pitcher, Brokers, Boston. It has been paid out to a large number of lumbering operatives and is received at par by every one.

☞ Joseph Bartol, a deck-hand on the tug Adelia, on Thursday, was hauled overboard by a line that he was passing on board of a vessel that the steamer was about to tow up to Bath and was drowned. The vessel was between Pond Island and Whalesback. It is not known that deceased had any friends in this State.

☞ The Stillwater Mill so called, in the town of Cherryfield, owned by Alexander Campbell & Co., was totally destroyed by fire Saturday morning. It was one of the best lumber mills on the river and was worth about $15,000. There was no insurance.

☞ It was ninety-nine years ago last Sunday, April 19th, that the Battle of Lexington was fought, which inaugurated the War for Independence. If we reckon the birth of our nation from that date, we have already entered upon our centennial year.

☞ The recent continued rains in the Southwest have so swollen the rivers that they have overflowed their banks, and large areas of territory are inundated. The levees on the lower Mississippi have been mostly destroyed, and it is estimated that ten thousand square miles of the State of Louisiana are now submerged. The following report signed by some of the leading citizens of the State, will give an idea of the extent of the inundation and of the damage of property:

"North of Red River, including the Ouachita valley, say Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Ouachita, Franklin, Catchahoula, Morehouse, Richmond, Caldwell, except a narrow strip along the bank of the Mississippi river, where the levees have not been entirely destroyed.

The weaker levees having given away, causes the overflow of all the rear lands, the water extending back above and below the broken levees for miles. The area of these parishes is over two millions of acres, of which 250,000 are cultivated in cotton and 100,000 in corn. No means of estimating the losses of many hundreds of small proprietors, in the way of gardens, fences and cattle. Below Red River in the sugar region there are 12 or 15 crevasses overflowing or seriously affecting the drainage of the elevated land in the parishes of Point Coupee, East and West Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebourne, St. Mary, St. John Baptiste, St. Charles, Jefferson and Pisquemine and St. Bernard. The area of cultivated land in these latter parishes seriously injured produces 30,000 hogsheads sugar. The number of people in the State who are partially or totally ruined cannot be less than twenty-five thousand, many of whom are in absolute want of food. The reports of the continued rise in all the upper rivers indicates that there can be no fall in the next 60 days. Should the fall occur at an earlier date nothing could be made in the sugar lands, and but little in the cotton lands. This continued high water will increase the number of sufferers to probably 50,000. The number of towns overflowed is seven. Our individual views are that the necessities are very great, and that your people cannot too promptly respond to the call of the Mayor of our city."

Thousands of people have been driven from their homes and many are suffering for food and shelter. Aid is being furnished from Boston and other places, and in the meantime Congress has directed the distributions of rations and provided other necessaries for relief.

Late reports from the country bordering on the Arkansas river, state that the recent rains have terribly swollen the streams which are pouring their floods into the river. A crevasse is reported at Red Fork and another at Illiharrin, fifty miles above Vicksburg. The account adds:

"The water from this break alone has flooded seven or eight plantations. Hundreds of laborers are fleeing to points where they can keep their families from starving. Travel, except by the river, is about suspended, as railroad bridges and embankments have been swept away. Only two routes from Memphis are open by rail, one via St. Louis and the other via Decatur, Alabama. There are over two inches of water over the rails on the road to Little Rock, which will soon be increased to a foot. There have been no trains to Paducah since last Wednesday. Several towns on the St. Francis river are seriously threatened. At Chicot, Ark., some streets have five feet of water, and half the town is submerged."

☞ The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has lately had under consideration the relative merits of English and American cotton goods imported into China. The subject was thoroughly investigated and discussed, and the result is largely in favor of the American fabric. Leading brands of American and English brown drills were weighed, and then washed and weighed again, and the difference noted. The English article was found to shrink 34 per cent. by washing, and the American less than 5 per cent. The English goods were found to be filled with clay sizing in order to increase their weight and thickness, and when washed became thin and good for little at the start, and rotting quickly from the effects of the clay filling. There are many persons who believe in the perfection of English manufactures, and this circumstance may show some new light on the subject.

☞ The Steamship Amerique belonging to the French line, which was reported lost in mid-ocean, having been twice abandoned, once by her captain and crew, and once by a prize crew, has been towed into the port of Plymouth, England, by the steamer Spray, from New York for Gibraltar, to the no small mortification of her French captain who cowardly deserted her. When the Amerique was boarded from the Spray, about eight feet of water was found in her engine room, stoke hold and bunkers, the other compartments of the steamer being dry. The ship chronometers and baggage left by the crew have been saved, and it is expected that a large part, if not all of the cargo will be preserved.

☞ Government would do well to study the policy of France, in respect to finance. It was last September that France paid to Germany the last of the war indemnity of a thousand million dollars, and almost immediately after the payment, the country began to discharge its debt to the bank of France, with a view of its return to specie payment, and up to March last the contraction in the paper circulating medium had reached $85,000,000. In the same time the coin reserves had increased about $60,000,000. The paper circulation now is only $85,000,000 and the premium on coin has disappeared. This is certainly a striking case of the resumption of specie payment brought about by contraction.

HORSE THIEVES CONVICTED. In the Superior Criminal Court in Boston on Friday, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Chas. Clark and Chas. Dunning, the men who in January last stole a horse and carriage from Joseph Libbey, Esq., of Brewer, and took them to Boston and sold them. There were two counts, larceny and receiving, and Dunning was convicted on the first and Clark on the second counts. Sentence was deferred at present, as there are exceptions to be passed upon by the Supreme Court.

☞ Probably the laziest public official in the United States is Benj. W. Salisbury of Providence, R. I. Having received the appointment of letter carrier he has been in the habit of lightening his arduous duties by throwing the letters into the dock. About two hundred had been thus disposed of before his little game was discovered. He has been placed in jail where he will have abundant leisure to reflect upon his past misdeeds.

☞ Dr. Augustus Harris of Colebrook village, N. H. on Sunday, took by mistake a large dose of aconite and was dead in half an hour. The Dr. was a native of Paris, Maine, but had been a practicing physician in Colebrook for over thirty years. He was skillful in his profession and very much respected as a citizen.

☞ Thomas R. Gould, the Boston Sculptor, now in Florence, has written a scorching reply to S. W. Healey's charge that certain American sculptors, Mr. Gould among the number, were in the habit of employing Italian artists to do their work. He denies the statements of Mr. Healey *in toto* and challenges Healey to furnish the proof.

☞ Gen. Spinner, as the result of careful calculations made at the treasury department, gives it as his opinion that there will be a contraction of more than seven millions of dollars, effected by the currency bill which has passed Congress and awaits the signature of the President.

☞ A Brooklyn saloon-keeper who sold a boy liquor, which he drank and soon after died, was arrested for the offence and fined. The judgment of the court was as follows: For violating the provisions of the excise law, $30.00; for killing the boy, $0.00.

☞ The praying crusade went into active service at Vinalhaven, Wednesday. All the saloons were visited, the pledge circulated and everybody was strongly exhorted to use his utmost endeavors to put down intemperance. It occasioned considerable excitement among the natives.

Items of Maine News.

The Brooks cheese factory has not gone up. It is going ahead.

The first raft of lumber for the season was received in Bangor Friday.

The town of Hodgdon voted to build a town house near the mills, to cost about $1400.

The Whig says potatoes sold in the Bangor market Friday at 75 and 80 cents per bushel.

John Weston of Fryeburg, last Wednesday had his thumb amputated by a kicking horse.

Mr. E. S. F. Nickerson of Linneus, has sent the present season, 200 tons of pressed hay to Boston, by rail.

A Grange has been organized in Brunswick, with Hartwell Little as Master, and Charles Snow, Secretary.

The Journal says the Androscoggin river has risen several feet since Wednesday, and the ice above the falls is gradually slipping out.

A house in Eastport owned and occupied by Mrs. Bridget Butler, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning.

The report published a few days since of a newborn child being found in the South La Grange, school-house proves to be false.

The American says the mortality in Ellsworth has recently been unusually large. During two days of last week six persons died.

In Rockland, Tuesday, Ezekiel Winslow, twelve years of age, fell from the scaffold in the barn of Gilman Ulmer, and broke an arm.

Wednesday morning the farm buildings of Enos Foye of Freedom, were destroyed by fire. Loss about $1500.

Arrangements are being made for starting a Temple of Honor in Camden, says the

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

At market for the current week—Cattle 2234; Sheep and Lambs 5 149; Swine 11,600; number of Western Cattle 2663. Northern Cattle and Working Oxen and Milch Cows, 125; Eastern Cattle, 47

Prices of *Beef Cattle*, per 100 lbs. live weight, extra quality $7 13@7 50; first quality $6 50@7 00. Second quality $5 75@6 37½; third quality $5@5 62½; poorest grade of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 75@5 50.

Brighton Hides—7½@8c per lb. Brighton Tallow 5½c per lb.

Country Hides—7½c per lb. Country Tallow 4½c per lb.

Calf Skins—15c per lb. Sheep Skins $1 50 each.

The trade for Beef Cattle has not been much different this week from what it was last. There was not so large a supply in market, and prices remain unchanged from our last quotations. Most of the Cattle in were of an ordinary grade. The trade was not quite as active as it was last week. There were but few lots of extra Cattle among those from the West that were sold at our highest quotations. From Maine there was a light supply of Working Oxen, for which the trade has been dull.

Working Oxen—Not any good a demand for Working Oxen as there has been for a few weeks past. We quote sales of 1 pr, gth 7 ft 6 in, $220; 1 pr, 7 ft, $215; 1 pr, 7 ft $185; 1 pr, 6 ft 10 in., $190; 1 pr, 6 ft 6 in, $165; 1 pr, 5 ft 6 in, $153; 1 pr 6 ft 8 in, $140; 2 pr 7 ft 2 in. $175 ₰ pair.

Store Cattle—None in market with the exception of Working Oxen and Milch Cows. Nearly all the small Cattle that are in a fair condition are sold for Beef.

Milch Cows—Most of those offered for sale are of a common grade. We quote: Extra $55@60; ordinary $35@50 ₰ head.

Sheep and Lambs—There was a good supply from the Western and Eastern by Butchers. Western Sheep not landed at Brighton 7½@8 ₰ lb. The supply from the North was light.

Swine—Store Pigs—wholesale, 7c7½c ₰ lb; retail, 7 @8c ₰ lb; Fat Hogs—8½@8¾c ₰ lb.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, April 22.

There is a fair demand for both domestic and foreign, and prices remain without material change. All desirable lots of Wool are held firm, as stocks are quite reduced, but manufacturers purchase cautiously and would be likely to withdraw from the market if any advance on current rates were demanded. The sales include 7,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania at 51a57c, good lots medium, X and XX selling at 55c, and choice XX and above, 57c; 100,000 lbs Michigan at 50a53c; 60,000 lbs Western, Wisconsin, New Hampshire and Maine at 43a55c for common and choice, some lots of Maine selling at the latter rate; 230,000 lbs super and X pulled at 40a57c, including choice Eastern and Maine super at 52a57c; 100,000 lbs fall California at 20a28c; 7000 lbs spring California at 30a37½c; 50,000 unwashed and unmerchantable fleece at 30a45c; 45,000 lbs combing and delaine fleeces at 57a62½c for washed, and 42a45c for unwashed; 1000 lbs Canada combing at 65c; 130,000 lbs Canada, to arrive, at a gold price in bond equal to about 62½c, currency.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

Apples—Green $6 00a$7 00; Dried 10a12c for Western; Eastern, 10a14.

Beans—We quote hand-picked pea beans at $2 75a3 00; yellow eyes at $3 25a3 50.

Butter—Is selling at 33a38 cents for family. Store is selling from 15a25c.

Cheese—Factory is selling at 18c ₰.

Vermont and New York Dairy is worth 16a17.

Fish—We quote Large shore, $5 00a6 75; large bank, $4 25a4 50; small, $3 50a3 75; pollock $2 75a3 50; hake, $1 75a2 25 per quint; herring, $3 00a4 00 per barrel; scaled, per box, 32c27; mackerel, No. 1, $20 00; Bay, No. 2 $ 01 $11 00to17 50; Shore No, 1 and 2, $13to$23.00.

Flour — We quote Superfine, $6 00 a 6 50; Spring X and XX, $6 50 a 8 00; Michigan Winter X and XX, $8 00a9 50; Illinois X and XX $6 75a9 50; St. Louis X and XX, $8 50a11 50.

Grain—We quote mixed corn at 93a96c, and yellow 95a96c. Oats are worth 65a68c, the latter for $500 per ton, and shorts at $23a30 per ton.

Hay—Loose, $14a$20 per ton for prime.

Pressed is selling at from $16 to $18. Baled straw is selling at $11a13 per ton for prime.

Lard—Prime Western, per tierce, 11¼a11¾c p lb; per keg 12a13c; 12a13c.

Plaster—White per ton, $3 50; blue, $3 25; Ground in bbls, $8 00a9 00; calcined in bbls $2 75

Produce—We quote beef side at 9 a 13c; veal 10 a 12c; mutton 12 a 15c; Chickens—18 to 22 cents; Turkeys, 20a22c; Eggs, 17a19c; Potatoes 75a85 per bush; Onions, $5 50a6 00per bbl Round Hogs, 8a.

Provisions—We quote as follows:— Mess Beef, Chicago, $10 00 a 11 00; Extra Mess, 13 00 a14 00; Plate $14 00; Extra Plate, $15 50; Pork backs, $21 00; clear, $20 00; mess, 18 00; Hams 12a13.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

Beans— Yellow Eyes have sold at $3 00 per bush. Hand picked Pea beans $3a3 12½ per bush

Butter—Is worth from 28a 42 ₰ lb, according to quality.

Eggs—Selling at 16 cts per dozen.

Hay—The best qualities of new loose sell at $11 to $13 00 per ton. Pressed, $15a16.

Grain—Oats are now worth 70 cents per bushel. Corn, 86c$1.

Potatoes—Are worth 70c per bush.

Provisions—Good fresh beef, by the side, is worth 8 to 11c per lb; round hogs 9¼a10c; Mutton by the carcass 7a10c.

Wool—Is worth 40a42c ₰ lb.

Hides and Skins—Wool Skins $1a2 00 each. Hides are worth 6¼a7c per pound.

☞ The Bridgton *News* says a man calling himself Dr. Barbank of Boston, has been spending some time in Brownfield and vicinity the present season. He is said to have an extensive practice and taken a large amount of money besides "hens and turkeys," and even a gold watch and chain. The Dr. is a frolicsome old gent of fifty seven summers, a reconstructed widower of nine years' probation, rich, &c. He finally became engaged to a young lady of 18 years, a resident of New Hampshire to be married, but the Justice was absent. In a day or two afterward, the wife, though nine years dead, appeared in Brownfield, whereupon the Doctor skedaddled.

HEADLESS BODY FOUND. Thursday morning the dead body of a man was found floating in the water near Portland bridge that leads to Cape Elizabeth. The body was afterwards identified as that of Toby Burke the man who disappeared so mysteriously from Vaughan's Bridge last autumn, and in whose case foul play was suspected. The head was gone and both of the hands. Coroner Gould was called, but as the head was gone and the body in a dreadfully decomposed state, he considered an inquest unnecessary.

Augusta City Market.

THURSDAY, April 23.

Apples—Last week a few barrels of Baldwins were brought in to market, those who brought them, exchanging two barrels of apples for one of flour. But they are so nearly out of market as to be hardly worth quoting. Dried, sliced, 10a12c.

Butter—There is little or no change in the butter market, the supply being fair, the quality, generally, good.

Beans—Pea and Yellow Eyes, @2 75a3.

Cranberries—There are no cranberries in market at this season, and we withdraw our quotations.

Cheese—Choice Livermore and Factory made 15a16c: common country 14a16c.

Flour—Superfine to common extra, $8 50a9 00; good @9 00a10 00; choice Western $9 50a10 50; St. Louis favorite brands $13 00a15 00,

Grain—Corn $1; oats 75c; western rye, $1; barley has advanced and we quote $1a1 25.

Hay—But little in market last week, although prices are unchanged, viz: $14a16 according to quality.

Hides and Skins—Hides, 7a8c ₰ lb; calf skins, 15c; deacon, 25a50c each; wool skins, $1a1 50 according to quality.

Lime—$1 40 ₰ cask.

Meat—Corn, $1a1 05 ₰ bush; rye, (none in market) $1 ₰ bush.

Potatoes—Potatoes have advanced to 70a75c; eggs in small ₰ lots, 15c; domestic lard in pots, 17c.

Shorts—$2.50 per 100 lbs.

Seeds—Herds-grass $4; Western red top $1 10; Jersey or Northern red top, $1 25; Michigan clover, 14c; Northern New York clover 12½c; Pearvine clover 16c; Connecticut clover, 18c; Alsike clover, 35c; orchard grass, $3 ₰ bush.

Provisions—Round hogs are being cut at 9a10c clear salt pork, $20; domestic ham, 14a15c; good beef by the side, 8a10c; turkeys, 12a15c; fowl, 15a15c; veal, 10c by the carcass; mutton by the carcass, 10a11c.

Wool—Quiet, and but little doing; medium to fine, 42a45c; unwashed, 30c.

Wood—Hard sound $6a8 ₰ cord; mill wood, deliver-ed, $4 ₰ cord.

Congressional Summary.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.

SENATE. Before the reading of the journal was concluded, the Clerk of the House appeared and announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill of the Senate to fix the amount of U. S. notes and circulation of national banks, and for other purposes; also so that the House had passed a bill amendatory of the acts to provide national currency and to establish free banking. The latter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill appropriating $9775 to pay the salaries of school teachers of the District of Columbia was taken up, debated and passed.

The bill providing for a new election in Louisiana was taken up.

Mr. West of Louisana opposed the bill as neither warranted by the facts nor applicable to the condition of political affairs in Louisana.

After a debate by Messrs. Carpenter, West, Bayard and Houlton, the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE. The bill abolishing mileage to members of Congress and providing that they shall be paid actual traveling expenses to and from Washington once each session, was reported. The previous question was not seconded. A motion to commit was rejected. The bill was then passed.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

There was a good deal of the usual discussion over salaries of the employes of the House, some were increased and some reduced. The item of $50,000 for folding the documents was reduced to $25,000 and the folders limited to twenty, only two pages of the bill has gone through.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 16.

SENATE. Mr. Carpenter presented resolutions declaring it to be the duty of the United States to recognise Cuba as an independent nation. The bill to provide for a new election in Louisana was then discussed to adjournment.

HOUSE. The House spent the day in the consideration of the Legislative appropriation bill. The clause providing mileage for members was struck out and one inserted providing for the payment of travelling expenses. The question of the President's salary was considered and Mr. Holman of Indiana, urged that it was unconstitutional to pay him $50,000 because Gen. Grant had been elected to a second term, when the bill increasing his salary was passed, and that his term of office embraced the eight years. Mr. Holman's amendment was lost, only 28 voting for it. The debate turned into a spicy colloquy between Messrs. Dawes and Butler, the latter attempting to criticise the speech of the former on presidential perquisities. Mr. Dawes told how Gen. Butler got him to present his Monday morning bills once when he was absent, and they were presented to the Speaker in a bundle which contained all the jobs which he (Dawes) had fought all his life. Mr. Cox told a story of Butler, respecting the speech of Dawes on the finances a few weeks since. The speech was circulated in Connecticut by the Democrats, and some one asking Butler as to its effect he said, "Bad for the Republican party; when an old brindle steer like Dawes gets in the habit of breaking out of the pound when it is dark and drizzly, there is no corn-field in the country safe." (Uproarious laughter, in which Mr. Dawes joined heartily, while Butler sat looking solemn and stolid, as if he did not see the fun of the thing.)

FRIDAY, April 17.

SENATE. Resolutions of the merchants of Cincinnati, and the Board of Trade of Portland, Maine, against inflation of currency were presented.

Also resolutions of the California Legislature against any more subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company were reported back from the Commerce Committee.

Mr. Cragin introduced a bill for the better government of the navy of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Scott called up the bill to provide for the purchase of bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Louisiana bill.

Mr. Tipton argued that the whole case should have been left to the State tribunals. The conspirators in Louisiana had, he said, borrowed an army and stolen a State. If the President would call away the federal troops, the legally elected Governor would soon show him that the present Legislature was not a lawful one, and there would be no conflict either, as the members of that Legislature would follow the army from the state. He protested against seating any man as a member of the senate who came here with the credentials of Kellogg, and at the same time he protested against the passage of the bill, as it would strike down the legally elected Governor (McEnery). The remedy was to remove the foot of the federal judge from the down-trodden State of Louisiana and the government now held in abeyance by federal troops would resume its legitimate functions.

HOUSE. Mr. Morey of La., introduced a joint resolution that the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river be furnished rations, forage and clothing by the government.

Mr. Cox of New York, suggested that the 40,000 poor of New York city should also be provided for.

The resolution was referred to the Military Committee.

A bill was reported authorising the trustees of the Massachusetts Museum of Fine Arts to import free of duty and to retain for two years a collection of paintings of Duke Montpensier. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then having refused to go into committee on the private callender, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill, the question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Butler of Mass., that after March 1873, the publication of laws in newspapers shall not cease—inserting the word "not" before the word "cease" in the provison.

The Chair ruled the amendment out of order, from which ruling Mr. Butler appealed, and the ruling was sustained.

All that was accomplished after a laong discussion was a reduction of the salary of the Treasury Department from $5000 to $2500.

The Committee after getting through one page of the bill, rose and the House at five o'clock adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 18.

A resolution was adopted increasing the scope of investigation into Indian contracts.

A bill was passed donating ten pieces of ordnance to the people of Concord, Mass., for a monument commemorative of the first repulse of the British at old North Bridge on the 19th of April, 1775.

A bill was passed authorising the issue of food and clothing to the sufferers by the flood in Louisiana.

Resolutions of the Board of Trade of Portland Me., on finances, were presented and referred.

A resolution of thanks to Sir Lambton Lorraine, captain of the British ship Niobe, for his humane and generous interposition at Santiago de Cuba in protecting the lives of the survivors of the Virginius expedition, was introduced and referred to Foreign Committee.

A deficiency bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee and made the special order for Wednesday. It appropriates $3,257,158.

In committee of the whole the discussion relative to the clerical force of the departments was resumed.

Mr. Kellogg of Connecticut, opposed the reduction of the salary of some of the principal clerks in the Treasury, contending that a high grade of talent could not be secured for inadequate compensation.

This argument was controverted by Mr. Dawes, who declared that unless the head of the Department was inspired with some kind of business sagacity, efficiency could not be secured by merely increasing the salaries of subordinates.

Finally, some reduction of clerical salaries were made, and an amendment was adopted that the male employes shall not be paid more than female employes for the same service.

The committee then rose without having disposed of a single paragraph of the bill. Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 20.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. West, the bill just received from the House, for the relief of the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi river, was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Hamlin presented petitions from merchants, ship-owners and ship masters of Portland and Bucksport, Maine, asking the abolition of compulsory pilotage. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill authorizing the issue of arms to Nebraska, was taken up.

Mr. Buckingham offered an amendment that arms also be issued to the Indians.

A debate followed to the closing of the morning hour, when the majority report in favor of Spencer having a seat from Alabama, against Sykes, and a minority report were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. West, from the Committee on Railroads, reported with amendment the bill granting the narrow gauge railroad in Nevada, the right of way through the public lands for a railroad. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill.

The whole question was discussed by Messrs. Bogy, Sherman, Bayard and Morton.

Mr. Morton obtained the floor and the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE. In the House under the call of States, various bills were introduced and referred, including the following: To abolish the grade and rank of commodore; to authorise Indians to sue and be sued in the United States Courts; to fix the compensation of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum; levying a tax of 1 20 of one per cent. on the sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, promissory notes and other securities.

A bill was introduced appropriating $3,000,000 for the Centennial exhibition. After a sharp discussion it was made the special order for the 5th of May—164 to 66.

Mr. Wiltshire of Ark., offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of the correspondence, telegrams, military orders, &c., touching the troubles in Arkansas. Adopted.

Mr. Poland of Vt., offered a resolution reciting the conflict of authority between the United States Courts and the territorial Courts of Utah, and that the enforcement of the laws had been delayed and obstructed, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for regulating the legal jurisdiction of the courts and offices in Utah. Adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill, and after disposing of five pages thereof, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 21.

SENATE. A number of private bills were disposed of.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi, was amended so as not to extend beyond September 1st, and then passed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen gave notice that he would call up the civil rights bill as soon as the pending measure was disposed of.

Mr. Cameron reported favorably on the joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Capt. Gleadell and the officers and crew of the steamship Atlantic, for rescuing the officers and crew of the brigantine Scotland of Portland, Me., in mid ocean. Passed.

It being late Mr. Stockton yie'ded to an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. A bill directing the temporary suspension of the District of Columbia Legislature was introduced and referred to the District Committee.

Mr. Morey of La., from the Committee on Mississippi Levees, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission of engineers to report a permanent plan for reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Missippi river, subject to linundations, and proceeded to address the House in explanation and advocacy of it.

After a discussion, in which Mr. Willard of Vt. opposed the bill for proposing to tax the whole people for the advantage of the owners of these alluvial lands, the bill went over until to-morrow.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and after having got through only one page of the bill the Committee rose. The slow rate of progress made on the bill thus far has been chiefly owing to the difficulty of getting a quorum to vote on any proposition. Much time has been wasted in this way, and in the resulting necessity of having the roll called. The bill contains seventy printed pages, and although it was reported over two months ago and has been under consideration four or five weeks, only the 22d page has been reached.

Foreign News.

Great Britain.

London, April 18. The funeral of Dr. Livingstone this morning in Westminster Abbey was attended by a great crowd, including a representative from the London Geographical Society. The Queen and Prince of Wales sent carriages as marks of respect for the deceased. Burdett Coutts sent beautiful flowers. It was a special funeral service early to-day. Another will be held by Dean Stanley to-morrow.

Dr. Livingstone's grave is in the centre of the west point of the nave of Westminster Abbey, near that of Stephenson.

London, April 21. An action to recover $500,000 salvage has been entered against the steamship L'Amerique by parties who picked her up and brought her into Plymouth. The vessel has been taken in charge by the law officers to await the result of the action.

France.

Paris, April 16. It is rumored that ex-Empress Eugenie will be in Paris on Friday and Saturday incognito.

The Military Tribunal has acquitted Col. Stoffel of the charge of suppressing dispatches from Bazaine to MacMahon.

Spain.

Madrid, April 17. It is stated that at a conference held between Marshal Serrano, Admiral Topete and General Manuel de la Concha, the two former proposed that the latter should take 8000 men from Castro Urdiales, disembark them near San Sebastion and attack the Carlists in the rear, but that General Concha refused.

Bayonne, April 20. The Carlists in the North of Spain have organized a Government, with a regular Cabinet, in which General Elio is Minister of War; Admiral Vinalet Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Pinal Minister of Finance and Interior.

Madrid, April 20. Fresh supplies of provisions reached Bilboa sufficient to last to the middle of May. A vigorous bombardment of the Carlist position is now progressing.

Switzerland.

Berne, April 20. There is great public rejoicing here at the overwhelming majority for the revision of the Federal Constitution. A torchlight processson passed through the principal streets Monday night, and many buildings were illuminated.

SUFFERINGS OF A SURVEYING PARTY. Three weeks ago Albion P. Gordon, the Commissioner on the part of the State of Maine to resurvey and re-mark the boundary line between Maine and New Hampshire, accompanied by H. K. Hobbs and A. D. Russell, joined J. H. Huntington, Commissioner from New Hampshire, with J. T. Woodbury and Pat. Sullivan, at North Stratford. They proceeded to the boundary line and commenced their course south. The weather came on cold and stormy, causing considerable suffering from cold. Mr. Huntington froze his feet badly, but with a will possessed by very few men, proceeded as far as Upton, in Oxford county, before leaving the company. The snow was four feet deep. Sullivan and Russell froze their feet deep and left the third day. They traversed mountains more than three thousand feet high, slippery with ice, where a misstep would have plunged them over precipices to destruction. When night came they would pitch their tent, throw down a few boughs, keep one up to attend the fire, and get what rest they could. Friday night they were awakened by smoke and fire, and had barely time to save themselves, losing their blankets, mittens, &c. The only one, aside from Gordon and Hobbs, of the original party that came through, was Woodbury, a plucky student of Dartmouth College. They have accomplished their work well, traversing the State line to Gilead, Me.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. Despatches from Arkansas are not so favorable for the preservation of the peace. On Tuesday the colored troops under command of Col. White paraded the streets and proceeding to the Metropolitan Hotel called for Gov. Baxter who came out and addressed them. Col. White afterwards made a speech in which he stated all he prayed for was orders to attack the State House. Some one in the upper story of a building then fired a shot into Baxter's crowd which was followed by several others and the negroes returned the fire. The firing was very rapid for a few minutes, nearly two hundred shots being discharged.

Several of Baxter's men were wounded. Major D. F. Hall who was at the Anthony House received a wound in the head from which he will not recover. Gen. W. A. Crawford also received a wound in the head. In the midst of the excitement the United States troops at the Federal court room, and the two pieces of artillery, were removed to the corner of Second and Louisiana streets and prepared for action. Gen. Newton mounted a horse and got all his men out on various streets ready to repel any attack. After dark the men marched back to their quarters and the excitement was about over.

☞ Samuel Ray, a blacksmith in the employ of Joshua Emes, was married lately to the daughter of a respectable citizen of Wakefield, Mass., and to all appearances, everything was progressing finely, when it was ascertained that Ray had a wife and two children living in Maine. State Constable Tyler and Officer Tattersal were notified of the fact and arrested Ray at his house, Tuesday.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 9th, 1873.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear sirs—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I won't be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before. Very truly yours,

GEO. B. WHITING.

MRS. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 9, '73: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

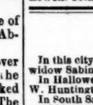
MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Pa., writes, May 29, '72: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

Special Notices.

A Reanimated System.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and billiousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. He-lth and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in purport and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression untroubled, and he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change effected in hundreds of instances by a faithful, persevering use of this incomparable medicated stimu ant, which is among tonic remedies what Mount Washington is among the surrounding acclivities, it over-tops them all. apr.

Centaur Liniments



allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavins, and any death, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use; the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1. 1y20

☞ Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to take —a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels. 1y20

☞ Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver OIL AND LIME. The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is the unassuming taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given to testify to the excellence and success of "*Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime*. But the fact that it is prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

☞ Henry's Carbolic Salve is so well known that it is only necessary to caution against imitations. It requires a *careful admixture* of the carbolic acid with other ingredients to produce a salve that may be relied upon. The genuine is covered with green seal, that it bears the signature and private proprietary stamp of John F. Henry. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Proprietors, 3 and 9 College Place, New York. 1y8

☞ The "New Butter Manual" published by Porter Blanchard & Sons, Concord, N. H. is a valuable contribution to dairy literature. It is practical and reliable. They send it free on application. Send to them for one, or to Kendall & Whitney, Portland.

Economy, comfort, looks, all combine to make SILVER TIPPED Shoes indispensable for children. Try them. Never wear through at the toe. 4y30

Married.

In this city, 16th inst., by Rev. R. Sanderson, Jesse T. Wilson to Emma M. Jones, both of Augusta.

In Lincoln, 18th inst., by Rev. J. H. Moores, J. S. Warren of Lincoln, to Teeta Coffin of Lee.

In East Inst., P. S. Mitchell of Truro, N. S., to Clara G. Lindsey of Rockland; 9th inst., Columbus C. Norris of Baltimore, Md., to Medora A. Leavitt of Bangor; 11th inst., Boyd Coudon to Mary Jane, both of Rockland.

In Hope, 11th inst., Leslie A. Wentworth to Ella M. Gilmore, both of Hope.

In Vassalboro', 15th inst., by Rev. James A. Varney, John Brann to Lucinda Brann, both of Vassalboro'.

In Hallowell, 18th inst., by Rev. C. G. McCully, Benj H. Blake, Jr., to Mary E. Nichols of Fairfield.

In Exeter, 11th inst., F. G. Prescott to R. C. Avery.

In Newcastle, 8th inst., Wm. C. Wales to Sarah F. Jones, both of Damariscotta.

In Wiscasset, 14th inst., Wm. H. Gray to Mary L. Lowell, both of Wakefield, Mass.

Died.

In this city, 18th inst., Mary Sabin, daughter of the widow Sabin, aged about 18 years.

In Hallowell, 20th inst., Caroline Mayo, wife of S. W. Huntington, aged 58 years, 4 months and 15 days.

In South Sangerville, 6th inst., Stephen H. Sprague aged 58 years.

In Bath, 15th inst., Mrs. Dorothy Gerry, aged 87 years; 15th inst., Alfred D. Campbell, aged 87 years; 17th inst., Lillie A., infant daughter of Horatio A. and Georgia Nichols.

In Readfield, 19th inst., Mrs. Dolly Estes, aged 85 years.

In St. Albans, 9th inst., David M. Rowe, aged 56 years.

In Wilton, 25th ult., Lucy Amelia, wife of J. G. Carter, and daughter of Jacob and Mary Clayton, aged about 23 years.

In East Wilton, 6th ult., Abbie A., wife of James Farnum, aged 27 years, 11 months and 26 days.

In North Jay, 4th inst., Ira Leland, aged 78 years.

In Waldoboro', 2d inst., Angie E. Achorn, aged 18 years, 5 months.

DR. SCHENK'S STANDARD REMEDIES!

THE standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, and relieves the patient from the paroxysm of coughing, when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a valuable stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food, and prevents souring. It assists the digestion, by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

Dr. Schenck can be consulted at the Quincy House, Boston, on Wednesday, March 25th, April 8th and 22d, May 13th and 27th.

Advice will be given free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge is $5.00.

The above medicines are sold by all Druggists throughout the country.

Schenck's Almanac can be had of all Druggists, free. 1y18

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 13, 1869.

Gentlemen:—My only object in writing you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me much pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, and consumed a large quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit, until I commenced taking the VEGETINE; and before I had completed the first bottle, I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I kept on with it until I had taken and seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions, and I feel as well and so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I would state that I have also found it a most wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER, Pass. Ag't, Mich. C. R. R. 20 Tyler Street, Boston.

Has Entirely Cured Me.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My daughter after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health, being advised by a friend, she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles, was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

No Trouble since using VEGETINE!

CHARLESTOWN, October 1870.

This certifies that my daughter was always troubled with a humor, which has caused frequent swelling on her face and about her eyes. Physicians called it the Erysipelas; but after having taken two bottles of the VEGETINE, has not been troubled with it since.

SIMON ALDRICH,
Charlestown, Mass.

DR. TU-SEE says: "It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease, healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE, have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered, and is the only reliable BLOOD-PURIFIER yet placed before the public. Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. 6t13

Stoves & Furnaces.

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

Farmers' Boilers, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cast Iron Sinks, Cistern Pumps, Lead Pipe and Sheet Zinc.

CLOTHES DRYERS! CLOTHES WRINGERS!

Tin, Japanned and Britannia Ware, Cucumber Wood Pump and Tubing, Tin Roofing, Tin Gutters and Conductors.

☞ All kinds of Jobbing Promptly attended to.☜

GOULD & CROSS,
Williams' Block, 4 doors south of Kennebec Bridge. 2i1f

A Valuable Farm for Sale.

Situated in Pittsfield, 3 miles from Depot, churches, saw and grist mills, factory, etc. Said farm consists of about 100 acres of excellent land, well divided into wood, pasturing and tillage, and is well watered. Good orchards, both old and young, with a nursery of about 8000 trees, in thriving condition. Buildings all first-class, house, ell and wood-house, hog house, barn, stable, carriage-house, sheep-shed, &c. Said farm cuts 50 tons of good quality hay the last season. I will sell said farm at a great bargain, together with stock, farming tools, &c., if desired, or will exchange for a stock of goods. Any trader wishing to close out business will do well to call and see me, or address me at Pittsfield.

T. B. SEEKINS.
April, 1874. 4i6f

Elm-Brook Stock Farm

—AND—

POULTRY YARDS!

Cumberland Centre, Maine.

WHERE may be found a choice stock of Light and Dark Brahma and Partridge Cochin fowls, and thoroughbred Berkshire swine. The following premiums were awarded to birds from these yards, at the grs. Exhibition of the Maine Poultry Association held in Portland, January 13—16, 1874:

1st, 2d, 3d and 5th premiums on Light Brahmas. 1st, 2d and 4th premiums on Partridge Cochins. 1st and 3d premiums on Dark Brahmas. Three society's silver cups, one on each of above varieties, for the best collection of each, and one hundred and twenty dollars in Special Premiums, which is by far the best record made by any one breeder at that Exhibition.

The Berkshires are bred from stock purchased of that great breeder and importer, M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Canada, and are very choice. Will sell some of the above stock at prices to correspond with quality.

Eggs for sale from above three varieties of fowl at $3 per setting. Silver Spangled Poland eggs, $2.50 per setting. Address

F. F. HARRIS,
3m16 P. O. Drawer 1830, Portland, Me.

Eggs for Hatching.

ALL from Premium Birds of the following varieties, viz: Light Brahmas, Buff and White Cochins, Black, Brown and White Leghorns, Dominique, Gold and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. A few very fine Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale at $5 each. My fowls have taken over one hundred Premiums—besides two gold lined cups, and four specials at the Great Poultry Exhibition held at Portland, in January last. Eggs $3 for one setting of 13, and $5 for two settings, carefully packed and delivered to Express. Orders now booked and delivered in rotation, money to accompany order. ALBERT NOYES.
2m17 Bangor, Maine.

Eggs for Hatching.

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This is to certify that I this day relinquish to my son Fred Q. Brownell, the remainder of his minority to transact business for himself. I shall pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings after this date.

STEPHEN T. BROWNELL.

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WILL stand for the improvement of stock the ensuing season. Mondays and Tuesday forenoons, at Samuel Chaffee's farm, North Vassalboro'. Tuesday afternoon, will be on the road from North Vassalboro' to Turner's Corner, Whitefield, by the way of Windsor Four Corners, Wednesdays, at Loring Dunton's, Turner's Corner. Thursdays, at Levi Perkins, Windsor Four Corners. Fridays, at S. Chaffee's farm. Saturdays, at the Williams House Stable, Waterville. Terms, to warrant, $30. All those who will pay me in

Poetry.

HYMN OF TRUST.

My God, I would not doubt
Thy wisdom or thy grace,
Although the clouds may sometimes veil
The brightness of thy face.

I would not dread the hand
That doth my life control,
Even if the lustrum-nus are sharp
That search and try the soul.

I would not shrink to yield
The treasure or the friend,
That in thy plenitude of love
Thou dost vouchsafe to lend.

I would not dare resist
Thy counsels or thy sway,
Beggar, and borrower on thine earth,
And soon to pass away.

I would not ever forsake
The strength that cannot fail,
A poor, blind wanderer of the dust,
An atom on the gale.

I would not plant my hope
Where all things change and die;
But, anchored on the word of truth,
Look upward to the sky.

Our Story Teller.

Job Potson's Experiment.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

It was a disagreeably stormy day out of doors and in the village store were collected a dozen, or more, of social spirits, engaged in drinking cider and talking politics. By and by they had talked over the political field and one of their number—Sam Shute a red nosed, bleer-eyed man, opened upon the subject of domestic government. He ventilated himself upon household affairs in general, and finally approached one of his bubbies as follows:

"I tell ye, my boys, a man's got to be master in his own house if he ever expects to be anybody. Just let your wife gain an inch, and she'll take an ell. Let her once take the reins, and she'll be sure to keep 'em. Lord! what a thing a man must be to let his wife rule him."

There upon Mr. Sam Shute finished his mug of cider and then filled his mouth with tobacco.

"That's a fact," cried Tom Burnham, in a thick, foggy voice. "Egad, I'd like to see a woman rulin' me. I never had it in my family. No, sirs, I hold the reins myself. My wife moves when I tell her to. She's got her lesson, and knows what to depend on."

Tom Burnham finished his mug of cider and lighted his old black pipe.

"You're right," chimed Lot Quimby, lifting his great, dirty boots on the stove-hearth, as he spoke. "If a man provides a home for his family, he's got a right to be boss. Thunder! I'd like to see a woman pullin' me around by the nose."

"The fact is," resumed Sam Shute, emptying his mouth upon the floor, "these 'ere women have got two leadin' strings, and when they can't pull by one they try the other. In the first place they want to govern like masters,—that suits 'em best; but if they can't do that, then they try to fetch us 'round by fretting and coaxin'. But they don't come none of their nonsense over me. Lord! When a man once puts his foot down, what can a woman do?"

"That's so," pronounced Burnham, digging up the moist tobacco in his pipe with his jackknife, and then pulling away for dear life. "That's so," he repeated, after his pipe was once more in smoking order. "I've had 'xperience in that. When a man once puts his foot down, a woman can't do nothin'. A woman'll pull and haul just as long as there's a chance of her bavin' her own way; but when she finds out that she's got a master, why, Lord bless ye, she'll be like a colt with the bit in—there may be some kickin' an' strugglin'; but, she's got to come round finally. Women have to be broken just like colts."

"Egg-zactly!" said Lot Quimby, lowering his boots to the floor, but, leaving a part of the dirt on the stove-hearth. You've hit the thing precisely Tom. Egad, there's some comfort in a man's feelin' that he's boss of the establishment. If I've ever got to be a slave, I hope I shan't be a slave to a woman—that's all I've got to say. As long as I've got a house, I kalkilate to rule in it. What's your opinion, Job?"

This last remark was addressed to Job Potson, a small-sized, quiet-looking man, who sat in the corner smoking a new pipe.

"I guess," said Sam Shute, with a laugh, "Job is a leetle on the other track."

"Shouldn't wonder," added Tom Burnham, with a wink. He ran a broom straw through the muddy stem of his pipe, and then continued, "His wife's got the upper hand, I rather guess."

"Not by a durned sight!" exclaimed Job in high dudgeon. "Sirs! my wife don't rule me, and you are mightily mistaken if you think I am henpecked."

"But Mrs. Potson does just about as she's a mind to, I take it," suggested Shute.

"And added Burnham, who had got his pipe going once more, I rayther guess Job has to do jest about as she tells him to do."

"That's so, fast enough," said Lot Quimby.

But Job declared that it was not so; and he became very angry when his companions laughed at him and expressed their pity for him.

But when Job Potson went out from the store and started for home, he began to wonder if they had not told the truth. Job was not a large-minded man. He was honest and kind-hearted, but lacked energy and decision.

Still, he had some pride, as all small men are apt to have; and the remarks of his companions had touched him in a tender spot. As he walked homeward he thought the matter over, and finally came to the conclusion that his wife did rule. He called to mind all the domestic arrangements and doings of the past week, and he was forced to admit that he was in many respects, the governed. He stopped square in the road and put his foot down.

"This won't do," he declared to himself. "I must turn over a new leaf. By the great Moses! I'll be master in my own house! We'll see who will govern!

Sarah Potson sat in her kitchen, engaged in mending her husband's frock. She was a medium-sized, mild-faced woman, with clear hazel eyes and dark-brown hair—a faithful loving woman, frugal and industrious, and possessing a good share of firmness and decision. The house was clean and in order; the shed was a pattern of neatness, the barn was well kept; the cows and pigs were fat and sleek; the orchard was trim; and the farm productive; and a careful observer who had watched the doings of fifteen years, would have said that Sarah Potson was the genius who presided over all this order and thrift.

Job Potson reached his home, and hung his hat upon the back of a chair, and sat down by the stove.

"Job," said his wife, without stopping her needle, "I guess you had better fix our front do orstep. The plank on the lower step is loose. And after dinner would be a good time to secure the beam over the tie-up. You had better do it before the stanchions get loose. The cattle can work them a little now. 'A stitch in time saves nine,' you know."

"I'll look out for my barn," said Job, placing rather an undue emphasis upon the 'my.'"

His wife's needle fairly stopped and a look of surprise crept over her face. What did the man mean?

"But, Job," she suggested kindly, "have you noticed that the beam is loose?"

This rather staggered Job Potson; but he quickly recovered himself, and placed his foot a little more firmly upon the floor.

"Sarah," he said, "I will look out for my own affairs. If you will attend to your duties here in the house you'll do enough."

"Job Potson, what do you mean?"

"I mean this," replied Job, speaking quickly and snappishly. He hadn't the strength to speak slowly and sternly. "I mean this. I'll be master of my own affairs. I don't need a ruler, and what's more, I don't intend to have one."

Like all men who are venturing beyond their depth, Job Potson was forced to make up in bitterness what he lacked in power.

At first his wife was astonished; but as she saw that he kept his eyes on the fire, not daring to raise them towards her; the truth flashed upon her. She was a woman of quick, keen perception, and she knew he had been down to the store, and she knew who were in the habit of congregating there. It was just as plain to her perception, as though she had heard Sam Shute and Tom Burnham ventilating their stores of domestic philosophy.

"Job" she inquired, very quietly "what are my duties?"

Now Job Potson had put his foot into it, he must notback down. He was not a diplomat, and he answered squarely and bluntly:

"Your duty is to obey your husband and," he added fixing himself firmly in his seat, "I hope you'll do it."

"Do you mean that you are going to turn over a new leaf in the family?" inquired Mrs. Potson.

"That's it exactly," cried Job. "You've hit it the first time."

"And you are to be master?"

"I am."

"And hereafter you want none of my suggestions."

"Hereafter I shall pay such attention to your suggestions as I think they merit."

Mrs. Potson resumed her sewing.

"Poor, dear little man!" She did not say this aloud; but she thought it to herself. A quiet smile stole over her pretty face, and she patted her foot upon the floor. She had not the least thought of being angry with her husband, nor the least in the world. She knew his weakness; and she knew something had been thorning him.

"Job," she said, after she had reflected a few moments, "I am your wife. It is right that you should command. Give your orders as you please; but I beg of you to treat me kindly."

What in the world was Job Potson to say now? He had never heard his wife speak so sadly and solemnly before. He sat upon nettles. He got up and went to the closet; he tried to whistle; and finally he left the house. He went to the barn, and examined the beam over the tie-up. It was loose, and he saw at once that it ought to be fixed, but he would not do it then, it would look too much like being governed by his wife. By-and-by he went around and looked at the steps of the front door. They certainly needed fixing, but he would not do the job until after dinner. It he put it off till after dinner, that would show that he was not controlled by his wife.

For an hour and a half Job Potson loafed around the barn and shed, like a man who knew not what to do with himself.

The door steps and the tie-up beam troubled him. He knew they ought to be fixed but he would not turn his back too soon upon the new road.

At length the dinner-horn sounded, and Job went in and took his seat at the table. The old smile, that had, for fifteen years, cheered him, morning, noon and night, had faded from his wife's face, and she gazed upon him meekly and submissively.

"Will my master have some of this sauce?" she asked. There was no irony in the tone, but she spoke quietly and politely. "Yes," said Job, "I should like some of it."

But his dinner did not taste good to him. He felt, to use one form of his own thought, "like a cat in a strange garret."

After dinner he went out and smoked in the shed; and then he went in and fixed the doorstep. This was finished about the middle of the afternoon, and from then until supper time he worked at the wood pile. At the supper-table he felt more nervous and uneasy than he had done at dinner. Once or twice he ventured to raise his eyes to his wife's face, but there was no smile for him—none of the old happy look.

This was more than Job Potson had been prepared for. He had—or supposed he had—screwed his courage up to the point of meeting his wife's show of temper. In fact, he had a store of harsh, commanding words already arranged, to hurl back at her when she should dare question his authority, or offer to treat him with contempt. But he had not planned for meeting such an emergency as this. He had announced his intention of governing his wife, and she had taken him at his word. What should he do? How should he commence? What sort of a task had he before him? As he sat in the chimney corner, after the evening chores had all been done, smoking his pipe, he felt very much like a man who has attempted to "speak in meeting," and has forgotten his speech. His wife had been in the habit, every evening, of singing and chatting over her knitting, but her voice was now hushed.

At nine o'clock he rose to attend to his cattle. He looked for his lantern, but could not find it.

"Where is my lantern?"

"I guess it is where you left it," said Sarah. She laid down her knitting, and went out into the porch, where she found it sitting on a bench. She lighted it and handed it to her husband.

"Shall I do anything more for you, Job?"

She was calm and passive; he was choking with perplexity.

"That's all", he gasped. And then he went away and fed the cattle, and got in his wood for morning.

What a cheerless evening it had been!

The following morning Job found the same sedate face at the breakfast table—no smiles—no cheer—no social chatting.

After breakfast he went out and fixed the beam at the tie-up; and then he was at his wit's end. What would he have given at that moment for a suggestion from his wife. By and by a lucky thought struck him. He could break the ice without lowering his own dignity. He went into the house with this purpose. "Sarah," he said, with his hands working nervously in his pockets, "what do you think of having the loom put in order?"

"I don't think anything about it, Job. You can do as you think best."

"But you know whether you want to use it or not, don't you?" Mr. Potson exhibited a little feeling.

"The wool is at your disposal, Job. If you please to have some cloth made, I will spin and weave it. You have but to issue your orders."

Her voice was very low and calm, and her bearing respectful.

"But," said Job, petulantly, and almost losing his temper, you know whether the loom needs fixing."

"It is your wish, my husband, I will go and examine it, and report to you. I will do anything you say. Only be kind to me, and don't expect me to anticipate your wants. Shall I go with you now?"

"Yes."

The loom was in the shed-chamber, and thither Job led the way. His wife pointed out to him what was necessary to be done, and then left him at his work.

Dinner and supper cheerless and dark!

Job Potson had gone the length of his line. What in the world to do with himself he did not know. How could he work to advantage without the suggestions of his wife? Where were the helps and hints and encouragements which for so many years had been his guides and assistants? And when he came to think of it seriously, what sort of work should he make of it in attempting to rule and govern a person who knew more than he did, and who understood better what should be done? And furthermore, how was he to call back the light of those smiles, and keep up the warmth of the old love? What would his home be with that light and warmth withdrawn?

Job Potson took his pipe down from its little shelf over the fire-place, and filled it with tobacco. But he did not light it then. He held it in his hand a while, and finally laid it upon the mantle. Then he went and stood before his wife, trembling like an eager child.

"Sarah, I want to enjoy my smoke this evening."

She looked up at him, wondering what he meant.

"How can I help you, Job?"

"Tell me that I have been a confounded fool!"

"Job"—

"And then kiss me and be good to me and let us be as we have always been."

She started and put her arm around his neck and kissed him.

"Sarah, you won't"—

"Tut, tut, Job. You are one of the best of husbands, and I love you truly and fondly. Now go and light your pipe, and we'll have a chat. I want to tell you about Mrs. Brackett's visit to Boston, and how she found her lost brother."

Job Potson was once more happy and contented; and at the close of a pleasant and social evening he was resolved that the suggestions of men, who knew no more about the life of a peaceful, orderly home than they knew about the inhabitants of the moon, should lead him never again to try domestic experiments.

Rip Van Winkle.

The German Legend of Peter Klaus.

[This legend has a peculiar interest, as being the source from which Washington Irving is said to have obtained the idea for his "Rip Van Winkle."]

Peter Klaus was a goatherd of Sittendorf, and herded his flocks in the Kyffhausen mountains; here he was accustomed to let them rest every evening in a mead surrounded by an old wall, while he made his muster of them; but for some days he had remarked that one of his finest goats always disappeared some time after coming to this spot and did not join the flock till late. Watching her more attentively he observed that she slipped through an opening in the wall; upon which he crept after the animal and found her in a sort of cave, busily employed in gleaning the oat grains that dropped down singly from the roof. He looked up and shook his ears amidst the shower of corn that now fell down upon him, but with all his inquiry could discover nothing. At last he heard above the stamp and neighing of horses, from whose mangers it was probable the oats had fallen.

Peter was yet standing in astonishment at the sound of horses in so unusual a place, when a boy appeared, who by signs, without speaking a word, desired him to follow. Accordingly he ascended a few steps and passed over a walled court into a hollow, closed in on all sides by lofty rocks, where a partial twilight shot through the overspreading foliage of the shrubs. There, upon the smooth, fresh lawn, he found twelve knights playing at ninepins, and not one spoke a sylable; with equal silence Peter was installed in the office of setting up the ninepins.

At first he performed this duty with knees that knocked against each other, as he now and then stole a partial look at the long bearded and slashed doublets of the noble knights. By degrees, however, custom gave him courage; he gazed on everything with a firmer look, and at last even ventured to drink out of a bowl that stood near him, from which the wine exhaled a most delicious odor. The glowing juice made him feel as if reanimated, and whenever he found the least weariness he again drew fresh vigor from the inexhaustible goolet. Sleep at last overcame him. Upon waking, Peter found himself in the very same inclosed mead where he was wont to tell his herds. He rubbed his eyes, but could see no sign of dog or goats, and was, besides, not a little astonished at the high grass and shrubs and trees which he had never before observed there. Not well knowing what to think, he continued his way over all the places that he had been accustomed to frequent with his goats, but nowhere could he find any traces of them; below him he saw Sittendorf, and, at length, with hasty steps he descended. The people whom he met before the village were all strangers to him; they had not the dress of his acquaintances, nor yet did they exactly speak their language, and when he asked after his goats all stared and touched their chins. At last he did the same almost involuntarily, and found his beard lengthened by a foot at least, upon which he began to conclude that himself and those about him were equally under the influence of enchantment; still he recognized the mountains he had descended for the Kyffhausen. The houses, too, with their yards and gardens, were all familiar to him, and to the passing questions of a traveler, several boys replied by the name of Sittendorf.

With increasing doubt he now walked through the village to his house. It was much decayed, and before it lay a strange goatherd's boy, in a ragged frock, by whose side was a dog worn lank by age, that growled and snarled when he spoke to him. He then entered the cottage through an opening which had once been closed by a door. Here, too, he found all so void and waste that he tottered out again at the back door as if intoxicated, and called his wife and children by their names; but none heard, none answered.

In a short time women and children thronged around the stranger with the long hoary beard, and all, as if for a wager, joined in inquiring what he wanted. Before his own house to ask others after his wife or children, or even of himself, seemed so strange that, to get rid of these questions, he mentioned the first name that occurred to him—"Kurt Steffen?" The bystanders looked at each other in silence, till at last an old woman said, "He has been in the churchyard these twelve years, and you'll not go there to-day." "Volten Mier?" "Heaven rest his soul!" replied an ancient dame leaning upon a crutch. "Heaven rest his soul! he has lain these fifteen years in the house that he will never leave."

The goatherd shuddered, as in the last speaker he recognized his neighbor, who seemed to have suddenly grown old, but he had lost all desire for further question. At this moment a brisk young woman pressed through the anxious gazers, carrying an infant in her arms, and leading by the hand a girl of about fourteen years old, all three the very image of his wife. With increasing surprise he asked her name. "Maria!" "And your father's?" "Peter Klaus! Heaven rest his soul! It is now twenty years since we sought him day and night on the Kyffhausen mountains, when his flock returned without him. I was then but seven years old."

The goatherd could contain himself no longer; "I am Peter Klaus," he cried; "I am Peter Klaus, and none else;" and he snatched the child from his daughter's arms. All for a moment stood as if petrified, till at length one voice, and another, and another, "Yes, this is Peter Klaus! Welcome, neighbor! Welcome, after 20 years!"

The Lightning Rod Man.

In Blossburg, Pa., the other day, a lightning rod man drove up in front of a handsome edifice standing in the midst of trees and shrubs, and spoke to Mr. Summers, who was sitting on the steps in front. He accosted him as the owner of the residence and said:

"I see you have no lightning rods on this house."

"No" said Summers.

"Are you going to put any on?"

"Well, I hadn't thought of it," replied Summers.

"You ought to. A tall building like this is very much exposed. I'd like to run you up one of my rods; twisted steels, glass tenders, nickle-plated tips—everything complete. May I put one up to show you? I'll do the job cheap."

"Certainly you may if you want to. I haven't the slightest objection," said Summers.

During the next half hour the man had his ladders up and his assistants at work, and at the end of that time the job was complete. He called Summers out into the yard to admire it. He said to Summers:

"Now, that is well enough, but if it was my house I'd have another rod put on the other side. There's nothing like being protected thoroughly."

"That's true," said Summers, "it would be better."

"I'll put up another, shall I?" asked the man.

"Why, of course if you think it best," said Summers.

Accordingly the man went to work again and soon had the rod in its place.

"That's a first rate job," he said to Summers, as they both stood eyeing it. "I like such a man as you are. Big hearted, liberal, not afraid to put a dollar down for a good thing. There's some pleasure in dealing with you. I like you so much that I'd put a couple more rods on that house, one on the north end and one on the south, for almost nothing."

"It would make things safer, I suppose," said Summers.

"Certainly it would. I'd better do it, hadn't I—hey?"

"Just as you think proper," said Summers.

So the man ran up two more rods, then came down and said to Summers: "There, that's done. Now let's settle up."

"Do what?"

"Why, the job's finished, and I'll take the money."

"You don't expect me to pay you, I hope?"

"Of course I do. Didn't you tell me to put those rods on your house?"

"My house!" shouted Summers. "I never ordered you to put those rods up. It would have been ridiculous. Why, man, this is the court house, and I'm here waiting for the court to assemble. I'm on the jury. You seemed to be anxious to rush out your rods, as it was none of my business I let you go on. Pay for it! Come, now, that's pretty good."

The Blossburg people say that the manner in which the lightning rod man tore round town was fearful. But when he got his rods off the court house he left.

Making Ice by Machinery.

At the late Vienna Exhibition improved machines for making ice were shown. The cooling action of many liquids, as cologne, bay rum, and alcohol, when applied to the skin is well known. This cooling effect is due to the rapid evaporation of the volatile fluid in changing its form from the liquid to the gaseous state, and is the more intense the more volatile the fluid. Imagine a liquid of greater volatility than any of those mentioned—for instance, common ether inclosed in an air-tight boiler and its evaporation hastened by an exhaust and compressing pump worked by a steam engine. This is the principle of the ether ice machine. As ether is too expensive to waste, there is added a coil of pipe and a valve by which it is condensed and returned to the freezer, so that no loss occurs. When the pump is set in motion the rapid evaporation of the ether in the freezer speedily reduces its temperature so low that water in contact with it soon freezes. In another form of machine shown at Vienna ammonia is the freezing agent, and fire is directly used to produce ice. A very strong solution of ammonia or common hartshorn is placed in a strong boiler and fire applied beneath. The heat is soon sufficiently intense to drive off the gaseous ammonia, which condenses in a coil of pipe surrounded with cold water. This liquid ammonia is allowed to run into a stack of iron pipes like a common radiating steam coil, where it evaporates so fast as to cover the pipes, if only in contact with the air, with a thick coat of frost in a few minutes. This coil, however, in making ice is surrounded with a liquid which does not easily freeze, as strong brine, and in the brine, which becomes very cold, are placed moulds containing the water to be frozen. The evaporated liquid ammonia in the pipes is conducted into a vessel containing cold water, which rapidly absorbs it and the solution is returned by a pump to the boiler to again undergo the same operation. There is another description of ice machine lately constructed in Europe on a large scale, which works by the expansion of compressed air, but the two first mentioned have come more into general use. As great improvements may be expected in the ice machine of the future, the time may come when the present ice companies may meet with formidable competition in manufactured ice. Ice can be made on the large scale for $1 per ton, the present expensive store-houses, waste, and cost of handling and transportation, being avoided.

☞ The history of the tune known as "Bonny Doon" is certainly very queer. A good many years ago Mr. James Miller was in company with other musicians and poets, and talking about Scotch music, Miller expressed an ardent desire to write some Scotch music. Mr. Clark, by the way of a joke, told him to keep to the black keys of his harpsichord and preserve some kind of rhythm, and he would invariably write a Scotch air. Certain it is that a few days afterward Mr. Miller produced "Bonny Doon," which it our readers will try, may be played on the black keys alone.

☞ How doth the little busy pig improve each shining hour, and gather sausages all day from every opening flower? And when the shades of twilight fall he slumbers in his stye, or sings his pretty evening hymn—"Root, little pig, or die!"

Our Young Folks' Column.

MARY AND HARRY.

"And where are you going my Mary,
And where are you going to-day?"
"I'm going to look for a dandelion
In the grass-plot over the way."

"And what will you do when you find it?"
"I'll love it and kiss it and say,
You dearest and best of the flowers,
I'm glad you have come to-day."

"And why don't you go, little Harry?"
"Oh! I've go a lesson to learn.
I'm head of the class in my spelling,
And I have my honors to earn."

So—fasten the little coat, mamma,
And fasten your daughter within,
And tie the wee tippet securely
Under the round dimpled chin.

And hear the dear boy say his lesson;
Whoever may rest her, for you,
With two little darlings to cherish
There'll always be something to do.
—*Hearth and Home.*

The Man in the Iron Mask.

No prisoner has ever occasioned so much wonder, or led to so many questions as the famous "man in the iron mask." He appeared in several prisons in France during the reign of Louis XIV., being first seen in 1679. He was always guarded with the greatest care, and treated in a style which induced many to believe that he was a royal or a princely personage. He wore a mask of iron, and it was commonly said that the portion about the mouth was contrived with springs, so that he could eat or drink without removing it. It was believed to have been riveted upon his head, and that he was compelled to sleep in it.

When questions were asked, it was answered, "It is a secret of state, and can never be revealed." People would often stand at a distance, looking up to the window of the apartment in which this man was an unwilling inmate, and would listen to the stories that were told of him, which I need not say, were generally without foundation. Some said he was connected with the Royal family of France; some that he was the Duke of Monmouth, of England, who had risen in rebellion against his king; others that he was the son of Oliver Cromwell or an Armenian patriarch.

Once, when moved from one prison to another, the man wore a black mask of velvet, and oilcloth was thrown over him, so that he could hold no communication with his carriers or with the outside world. In this journey, for want of air he nearly expired. Eleven years of his captivity he spent on the isle of St Margaret, on the southern coast of France. His lonely chamber overlooked the sea, and was lighted by one grated window.

While here one day he scratched some sentences on a metal plate with the point of a knife, and threw it from the window upon the beach. A fisherman who could not read, carried the plate to St. Mars, the keeper of the castle, who was at first considerably alarmed, but ascertaining that the man could not read, and that he knew nothing of what had been written, he felt easier.

When St. Mars was appointed governor of the Bastile, the terrible prison of Paris, the man in the iron mask went with him. Here, as at the other prisons, he appeared to the people outside as the same mysterious hero. He was still fond of music, but he did not play upon the guitar as often as formerly, for he was growing old. He died in the year 1703.

It was finally discovered that the "man in the iron mask" was not a very romantic or celebrated character after all. He was an Italian named Matthioli, a man of a noble family, educated for the law. Being ambitious, he entered into a secret plan to sell Casal, an Italian city, to Louis XIV., which would open the door to his occupation of the Milan territories

The imprudent Matthioli could not keep the secret; for a sum of money he sold it to some agents of the Spanish government, and thus exasperated Louis, whose trickery was now exposed. For this act he was enticed into France, arrested and imprisoned for life.

The splendid reign of Louis XIV. is considered by the French a bright page in their history, but it was noted for tyranny, vain glory, and gross immoralities. Abuses of power and wickedness in high places so debased a proud people, that they fell more and more into corruption, and suffered the consequences in the sorrows and horrors of the French revolution. The singular imprisonment of Matthioli was only one of many cruelties practiced by the self-willed monarch, who one day exclaimed, "The state! I am the state!"—*Young Folks' News.*

The Dogs of St. Bernard.

On the highest inhabited land in Europe—8,600 feet above the sea, and rising often above the clouds, too—where the ice never melts, and there are few days even in summer, when the snow does not fall—in the very heart of the Swiss mountains, stands a building called the Monastery, or Hospice of Mont St. Bernard.

The Monastery is inhabited by about forty monks. The monks, with one or more of the dogs, go down every day to a spot at a certain distance at either side of the pass, and travelers generally wait at the spot to be conducted over by the escort. Some occasionally try to find the way themselves, and thus it happens that they often lose it, or are overtaken by a snow-storm or avalanche. The dogs, by their keen scent, are able to track out a body under the snow, and by sound call the men's attention to the spot; but perhaps the service they render is in acting as guide to show the way, for snow is sometimes thirty feet deep, and every sign and landmark is obliterated; then the keen instinct of the dog comes into play; he marches in front of the cavalcade with his tail straight up, which, when the snow is soft, is sometimes the only thing visible.

Many stories are told of acts of bravery by these noble animals. In the museum at Bern there is a stuffed St. Bernard dog named Barry who is said to have saved the lives of fifteen persons. One of the most memorable feats recorded of him is his rescuing a little boy whose mother had been swept away by an avalanche, and whom he induced to mount on his back, and thus carried safe to the Hospice.

Dog nature has two sides, just as man's has. We have heard of the best side in this story of the St. Bernard dogs, but no one would like to meet on a mountain, or anywhere else, one of the old-time war-dogs.

The ancient Greeks had the entrances to their camps and fortresses watched over by ferocious dogs, and for a long time the old city of Corinth had no other garrison. Rome, also, was at a certain period guarded by dogs. Mastiffs and bloodhounds formerly played an important part in the civil wars of Great Britian and Ireland, and packs of them were trained to charge upon the enemy, and lacerate them with their teeth—a most barbarous mode of warfare, which has fortunately gone out of practice. Bloodhounds were used in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries by the kings of England against the Bruces and Wallaces of Scotland and England was obliged to keep packs of hounds to defend them from the attacks of marauders.

Elephants at Sea.

The hoisting into the air, and lowering elephants into the hold of a ship, is not only an unusual sight to most men, but also a strange experience to most elephants. They were lashed with strong ropes, slung as far as practicable in slings, hoisted up with cranes with three-fold tackles, and lowered into the steamer's hold like bales of cotton. When in the hold they were placed in pens built of strong teak-timber bulks, bolted to the ship's side to prevent them from breaking loose The fear the animals suffered was the only pain they underwent; and by watching the eyes of the poor beasts their terror was very manifest. Tears trickled down their mild countenances, and they roared with dread, more especially when being lowered into the hold, the bottom of which was sanded for them to stand upon. We are told that one timid female elephant actually fainted, and was brought to with a fan and many gallons of water.

At sea it appears that the animals got into a curious habit of occasionally—evidently with a preconcerted signal—setting to work rocking the ship from side to side, by giving themselves, simultaneously, a swinging motion as they stood athwart ship, the vessel rolling heavily as if in a seaway. This they would do for a spell of an hour or more, and then desist for several hours until the strange freak took them again. When they reached port they were hoisted out of the hold and swam on shore, thirty-five being thus safely landed without any accident whatever. When they were released from the sling it was a supreme moment for the mahout, who was always on the elephant's neck from the time of its touching the water to letting go. As the word was given to let go, each of the elephants, either from the lightness of his heart at being freed from his floating prison or from his own weight, we are not sure which—lightness of heart, like lightness of head, causes elephants and men to play pranks—plunged down deep into the water, the mahout on his neck. The anxiety on the face of the mahout, just one second before the plunge, was a study; so, too, was it when elephant and man rose to the surface again, the former blowing water from his trunk, and the latter from his nose.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

☞ "How far is it to Cub Creek?" asked a traveler of a Dutch woman. "Only shoost a little vays." "Is it four, six, eight, or ten miles?" impatiently asked the stranger. "Yes, I dinks it is," serenely replied the unmoved gate-keeper.

☞ When God threatens, that's a time to repent; when he promises, that's a time to believe; when he commands, that's a time to obey.

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